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HIS MAJESTY CITES IMPORT OF EDUCATION

Grants Message on Occasion of 70th Anniversary of System's Beginning

PEOPLE'S PATH IS SHOWN

Hashida Issues Statement Expressing Responsibility of Entire Nation

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a Message to Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida on Friday.

His Imperial Majesty's gracious act was on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the inauguration of the national educational system in Japan.

The Education Minister went to the Imperial Palace at 8:50 a.m., and in the south ante-chamber of the Palace the Imperial Message was communicated to him by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira.

The Minister left the Palace at 9:45 a.m.

Fifteen minutes later the following statement was issued by the Imperial Household Department:

Statement Issued

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the inauguration of the national educational system His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant the following Message to the Education Minister, and to have the Imperial Household Minister communicate it to him:

"It is 70 years now since Our Imperial Grandsire inaugurated the national educational system. In the interval, science and art made a great development and education became universal, opening the way for the present prosperity. We are extremely pleased with this.

"Our country today finds itself confronted by the most difficult situation in history. Upon education and learning depends much for relieving the current situation and strengthening the foundation of the Imperial rule. Those having to do with education and learning are expected to exert themselves to perform their function and make endeavors toward the invigoration of the national spirit and the development of science and art, making it possible for them to see that confusion is eliminated and wrongs righted, thereby leading others in contributing to the culture of the world."

Education Minister Hashida had the following statement to make for publication regarding the Imperial Message to him:

"His Majesty the Emperor, thinking of the 70th anniversary of the inauguration of the national educational system falling on this year, was pleased to summon me to the Imperial Palace at 9:30 a.m. today and grant me a gracious message.

"For a long time education was a matter of great concernment to His Imperial Majesty. Frequently He was gracious enough to grant Rescripts concerning education. One was granted a short time ago to the younger people of the nation. More recently, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the granting of the Rescript on Education, another was granted.

Education Honored

"Further Imperial honor was done to education today when His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a Message in which the path to be tread by persons engaged in education was made clear.

"I am filled with trepidation at the thought of the Imperial wish.

"It will be recalled that it is 70 years now since the national educational system was inaugurated.

"Attributable solely to Imperial benevolence is the fact of the present prosperity of the nation. I am but moved by a sense of gratitude for the unbounded benevolence of His Imperial Majesty.

"The War of Greater East Asia is now nearly a year old. By the grace of the Throne, and thanks to the loyal and gallant officers and men, very brilliant victories have been ours in the war. The people of the nation, in a body, are pushing the work of constructing Greater East Asia.

"At this important juncture a gracious Imperial Message having to do with education has been granted. His Imperial Majesty's gracious act prompts me to reflect how important it is for us to exert ourselves to reform and improve

(Continued on Page 2)

Crown Prince Witnesses Shrine Meet

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince attended the second day of the 13th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet at the Outer Garden Stadium on Friday afternoon. His Imperial Highness was accompanied by His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa.

DESTINY OF NIPPON TIED TO EDUCATION

Premier Outlines Lofty Principles of System Laid Down In 70-Year Period

The 70th anniversary of the inauguration of the nation's educational system was celebrated at the Grand Hall of the Tokyo Imperial University Friday afternoon. Premier General Hideki Tojo and other leaders of the Government were present and made addresses in honor of the occasion.

Earlier in the day an Imperial Message was granted to Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida in which the path to be trodden by persons engaged in educational work was made clear. The substance of the Premier's address follows:

"An Imperial Message has graciously been granted. It was occasioned by the observance of the 70th anniversary of the inauguration of the nation's educational system which was timed for the day on which the Imperial Rescript on Education was granted 52 years ago.

Awed by Message

"The Imperial Message indicated the way of promoting education. I am filled with trepidation at the thought of the profound interest taken by His Imperial Majesty in education.

"The Meiji Restoration was a period during which the management of all national affairs was directed under the great principle of each and every one of the people of the country assisting in the development of the national destiny. This principle bodied itself forth in the abolition of clans and inauguration of the system of prefectures. Militarily it was made good in the establishment of the system of military service. Educationally it was embodied in the inauguration of the national educational system.

"The Emperor Meiji, in this way, established the foundations of our national education at the time when He founded various institutions. We people are overwhelmed by the boundlessness of the Imperial Graces when we think of the Imperial consideration given to education in the 70 years since that time

(Continued on Page 2)

Memorial Services Are Held in Manila For Naval Heroes

Domei

MANILA, October 30.—Joint memorial services for the naval officers and men who have sacrificed their lives for the Japanese Empire in naval operations in the Philippine areas since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were held at 3 p.m. yesterday in the plaza in front of the Warrant Officers Club here. The services, which were conducted according to Buddhist rites, were attended by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in the Philippine waters, Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, Jorge Vargas, Chief Philippine Civil Administrator, and other Japanese and Filipino military and civil leaders.

IWATA LAUDS AGREEMENT BETWEEN TOKYO, BANGKOK

Will Contribute Greatly Toward Bolstering of Cultural Ties

Domei

BANGKOK, October 28.—The newly-signed Japanese-Thai Cultural Agreement will contribute greatly to the direct exchange of culture between the two countries, said Reitetsu Iwata, spokesman of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok, in a statement issued on the occasion of signing of the agreement in Tokyo this afternoon.

The spokesman stated that diplomatic relations between Japan and Thailand entered upon an epochal stage by virtue of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance concluded last year by the two countries, and the present agreement will now give a fresh impetus to the promotion of cultural relations between the two countries.

"I have no doubt that through the newly-signed agreement, the people of the two countries will come to understand more thoroughly the the national traits and conditions of the respective countries," Mr. Iwata added.

AMERICA SCHEMING TO REPLACE BRITAIN

German Journal Says Speeches Of American Leaders Reveal Greedy Ambitions

Domei

BERLIN, October 29.—Relating to the Anglo-American dissension coming to the fore with the prolongation of war, "Diplomatischer Korrespondenz" dated Thursday states on the basis of U.S. Government leaders' recent speeches that the United States has ambitions to replace Britain in the domination of the world.

"Of late, President Franklin D. Roosevelt stated in his speech that the English people were not acquainted with things American," points out the journal, "and this speech was made in reply to British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden's statement to the effect that the "United States people have no deep knowledge of the British Empire."

Eden's speech was primarily intended for checking the spread among the United States people of

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Today's Press Comments

Saturday, October 31, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Imperial Message Granted

ASAHI—Today at the ceremony in observance of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the educational system a gracious Imperial Message was granted. We are filled with awe and trepidation.

"Education will go a long way toward tiding over the difficult situation and strengthening the foundation of the Imperial Rule," reads the Imperial Message in part. We are struck with reverence and determine ourselves to respond to the Imperial Will. This, no doubt, is especially so with the Education authorities. We pledge ourselves to emulate our predecessors and keep the welfare of posterity, our homes and our Tonarigumi (neighborhood associations) constantly in mind. We must reflect on our own conduct and see that we tread the right path.

Only by the 100,000,000 people of the land pledging whole-hearted devotion to service to the Throne can they be united as one man.

It would be wrong to think that the educational system merely means the establishment of schools. The educational system indicates what should be the basis of national morality. It inspires us to practise ancestor-worship and to act up to the exhortations in the Imperial Rescript on Education.

Early in the Meiji era, Japan, not content with the mere importation of alien technique, established fundamental learning. This has made

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His Imperial Majesty Sends Reply Cable To Manchou Emperor

His Majesty the Emperor on Thursday was pleased to send a cable to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo in response to the message congratulating the sensational victories scored by the Japanese Navy in the Battle of the South Pacific and in waters surrounding the Solomon Islands, it was learned.

U.S. PARALYZED BY SAD DEFEAT, HORI DECLARES

Imperial Navy Has Completely Frustrated American Offensive, Says Spokesman

ROOSEVELT IS DESPERATE

Washington Frantically Trying To Cover Up Losses, But Truth Will Out

As a result of the titanic blows dealt to the American navy forces in the waters off the Solomons and the Santa Cruz by the Imperial Japanese Navy, the first attempt of the United States to launch an all-out offensive against Nippon has ended in a complete fiasco. This dismal American failure and brilliant Japanese victory, which were ironically announced on the very eve of America's Navy Day, has totally deflated the American balloon of public morale which Roosevelt was attempting to distend with a "grandstand play" based on the scheme of creating a second front in the Pacific. With special emphasis attached to these vital points, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Friday commented on the significance of Japan's historic successes in the recent sea battles in the South Pacific area in the following vein:

The first American attempt at an all-out offensive against Japan in the Pacific has resulted in a dismal failure in the waters of the Solomons and the Santa Cruz in spite of their long boasted strength and preparations.

The Americans brought to the Solomons area nearly the whole of their available naval strength to engage in large-scale offensive operations aimed at the establishment of a second front in the Pacific. Far from reaching anywhere near their objective, they lost the bulk of their warships and men and the hope of creating a second front. The American reverses spell failure for Rooseveltian arm chair strategy which conceived the offensive primarily for political purposes, as a "grandstand play" to pep up the waning American and allied morale.

The announcement of the disturbing news having come ironically on the very eve of America's first wartime Navy Day, when the whole nation was to pay tribute to the navy, the shock on the minds, the pride and the prestige of the American people could easily be surmised. The inner circles in Washington seem to be trying desperately to control the after effects of the defeat, having given much advance publicity to the all-out counter-offensive against Japan.

Washington has broken precedent

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TRAGIC SINKING OF WASP OFF SOLOMONS PICTURED BY CREW OF SUBMARINE

War Correspondent Accompanies Army Eagles on Brilliant Raid

Thrill of Flying Over Lofty Himalayas on Smashing Attack on India Bases Described in Graphic Account

By TSUNETAKA SHISHIKURA
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

AT AN UNDISCLOSED FRONT-LINE BASE, October 29.—The devastating aerial attack carried out by the Japanese Air Forces on Tinsukia, the foremost enemy air-base in eastern India, and against the Chittagong airfield was a brilliant achievement which fully merited the world attention it received.

In view of the brilliance of the attack, from which every single Japanese plane returned safely to their base, your correspondent feels especially fortunate to have had the privilege of being aboard one of the planes which participated in the raid. It was a real thrill, a thrill which was enhanced by the rare opportunity of viewing the lofty Himalaya Range from the air.

For five long months the Japanese War Eagles had been forced to while away tedious days waiting for the rainy season to end. Then the season of continuous rain ended, the order to raid was given, and I was finally in the air aboard a fast, streamlined warplane bound for India across the Burma-India border.

A magnificent vista opened before us. Before us and soon under us was the steep mountain range known as the Arakan Yoma. As we skimmed over the range, the mountain paths could be seen clearly. Then the towering Himalayas, with Mount Everest soaring high above the clouds, gave us a special thrill that was entirely apart from the thrill of war.

Beyond the Arakan Yoma was India, the majestic expanse of the Assam plains tinted with yellow spread out before us. And still further beyond was the enemy air base which was our objective.

Not a single enemy plane, however, was visible at the base, the enemy planes apparently having fled at the news of the approach of the Japanese planes. Swooping down on the air base, the Japanese warplanes released bomb after bomb with sharp-shooter accuracy, every single bomb finding its mark.

CHINESE RESOLVED TO FIGHT TO FINISH

Tientsin Mayor Stresses People Of China Are Cooperating With Japan

Domei

PEKING, October 30.—Wen Shihchen, Mayor of Tientsin, commenting upon the part played by the people of North China in the War of Greater East Asia declared that they were determined to fight the war to a finish to save their country and attain peace.

He stated that the attitude and path followed by the people in the above area could most aptly be expressed by the words "cooperation with Japan, unity in China." "We certainly have no desire," he stressed, "to become slaves again under British and American bondage."

The full text of his statement follows:

It is my firm belief that neither the reconstruction of North China nor the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia will be fully possible unless the citizens of Tientsin cooperate with Japan, therefore, the most urgent question confronting us is the early establishment of the wartime structure, through which the people's minds may be put at ease and the rationing of foodstuff satisfactorily accomplished.

With the firm establishment of the fundamental ideology, the wishes of the people will be made known to the leaders and vice versa, so that a wartime structure in its entirety may be realized through the united front of both the government and the people. For the attainment of this condition, the question of education assumes great significance.

In Tientsin we are aiming at the unification of the ideology of those in the teaching profession by making readjustments among the teaching staff who still cling to the old ideals. Renovations have been made in textbooks, and nothing has been left undone for the education of the young citizens. The churches belonging to enemy countries have been taken over, and the schools, church controlled, brought under supervision. The children attending these schools are being imbued with the new Chinese education and the mistaken worship of America and Britain corrected. The transference of authority of the British concessions, taken over by Japanese Army as a result of outbreak of War of Greater East Asia, has been well received around Tientsin, deepening by this action the confidence placed in the Japanese Army. The 1,600,000 citizens of Tientsin are now marching forward toward the

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OVERSEAS MINISTRY TO SOLEMNIZE EXIT

Closing Ceremony Being Held Today to Make Way for New State Office

The Overseas Ministry, which will go out of existence when the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is established on November 1, will hold its closing ceremony at 10 a.m. today. Overseas Minister Hiroya Ino and Tetsuzo Ueba, Vice-Minister, as well as all the members of the Overseas Ministry will assemble in the Ministry's higher officials' dining-room at the appointed hour. After the national group rite and the reading of the Imperial Rescript Overseas Minister Ino will deliver an address, to which Mr. Ueba will represent the members of the Ministry and reply. Mr. Ino will then reward Heiji Nikame and 68 other officials who have been with the Ministry since its inauguration. The ceremony will be closed after a dinner.

Board Holds Last Ceremony

Meanwhile, the China Affairs Board, soon to be incorporated in the forthcoming Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, held its closing ceremony Friday with the attendance of Premier General Hideki Tojo who has concurrently held the post of the President of the Board.

As one of the gigantic organs for handling the affairs connected with the welfare of the Chinese populace, the Board has achieved many historic works since its inauguration nearly three years ago.

On the eve of the closing ceremony, Isao Makata, head of the second section of the Political Department of the Board, reminisced on the short but eventful history of the organization as one of the long time staff members of the institution, in his press interview as follows:

"The China Affairs Board came into existence in December, 1938, under its first Director-General Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa. Among the leading staff members was the newly-appointed Ambassador to Italy, Shinrokuro Hidaka, who served as the director of the Economic Department of the Board.

Activities Are Outlined

"The Board, in the political field, did much to foster the National Government of China at Nanking, the North China Political Council and the Autonomous Government of Mengchiang. Among its economic activities it realized the coordination of the operation of the North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company, which resulted in enhancing the production of coal in China,

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Four Torpedoes Scored Clean Hits on U.S. Aircraft Carrier

ENEMY BEWILDERED

Depth-Charges by Escort Vessels Failed; Planes Forced To Land on Sea

By TAKEO NAKAI, MAKOTO HANAKADA, YASUO NOZU And KENJI NAKURA
Members of the Navy Press Corps

AT A CERTAIN BASE, October 30.—An Imperial Japanese Navy submarine unit operating in the seas around the Solomon group damaged one U.S. aircraft carrier on August 31, seriously damaged another U.S. aircraft carrier on September 6, and administered four torpedo hits to the U.S. aircraft carrier Wasp on September 15 and confirmed that she had been sunk after being in flames several hours.

The enemy's highly treasured aircraft carriers were invariably protected by cruisers and destroyers with airplanes overhead. By a death-dealing and death-defying strategy, the submarine unit made a thrust deep into this formidable ring formation and slaughtered the enemy's main forces. This, along with the brilliant exploits already won, has dealt a severe blow to the enemy's naval strength.

Eye-Witness Account

Following is an account of the sinking of the Wasp as related to these reporters by the stalwarts of a submarine at a certain base:

Engaged in a patrol duty in the sea to the south of the Solomons, we submarine crew members had not seen the sun for many days. The hull of our undersea craft was a "Turkish bath," with the temperature of the seawater rising to 27 or 28 degrees, which makes air-conditioning not very effectual.

One morning, when dawn was breaking, two or three flying-fish were splattering on deck after our craft had surfaced. To submarine crew members hungry for fresh fish, flying-fish which are often thrown up on deck are mouth-watering. The commander who had been looking at the scene from the conning tower came down. Picking them up, he set the fish free, saying, "I'll let you go, but the sure to bring us a bigger catch."

Even this triviality will give an idea of the fact that submarine crews, bearing down all hardships, were praying for the day of an encounter with the enemy.

At the breakfast table the Chief Surgeon said, " Last night I had an unusually sound sleep. We shall meet an enemy aircraft carrier today." His prediction came true.

That morning—September 15—our periscope mirrored the mast of a destroyer at a point an undisclosed number of nautical miles south of the Solomons. Presently, an enemy aircraft carrier came into view. Apparently it was heading northward in order to replenish the enemy's air forces.

Prepare to Attack

An enemy aircraft carrier! We had been on tiptoes to meet one! Now was the time to display our spirit as stalwarts of a submarine. We meant to deal death to every enemy encountered. Every member of the crew was now at his position; preparations for an attack were begun.

The sky was clear and visibility was good. A southerly wind was blowing at a velocity of 10 odd meters. The seas were high with the foaming surges rising some one and a half meters high. Tension prevailed in the ship. Every crew member wore a hachimaki (band) around his head.

Overhead enemy planes were flying. The enemy aircraft carrier was the Wasp! She was escorted by an A-class cruiser on either side, with a large number of destroyers surrounding them—a full-fledged ring formation. They were going northward. No aircraft were seen on the Wasp's deck, although deck-landing planes were flying directly over her.

The enemy aircraft carrier was still at a long distance from us, and an attack would have been difficult. At an undisclosed hour the enemy formation changed its course from

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U.S. IS PARALYZED BY LATEST DEFEAT

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this time by admitting some of the United States losses promptly, but it still adheres to the usual practice of making exaggerated claims of enemy losses while withholding a complete announcement of its own. Probably we shall have the full report if we are patient enough to wait a half a year or more.

Trying to Hide Truth

It is apparent that Washington is now seeking every available means to cover up the truth, resorting, as did President Roosevelt in his Navy Day message, to such nice statements as "The American people have the most profound faith in their navy's ability to sweep our enemies from the seas," which is just what we have every reason to say of our Navy. On the situation in the South Pacific he told the press that the outcome of the battle is not clear and admitted that he did not know whether he would use the adjective "decisive" in describing the naval engagements. On this point he need not be in doubt, for the outcome has been clear and decisive.

To neutralize the sting of defeat and to pull the wool over the eyes of the American people, President Roosevelt saw fit to approve the 15 billion-dollar naval appropriations bill as reports of American losses were pouring into the United States and hidden from the public for the most part under a tight censorship. He may approve of any number of appropriations bills which are necessary to replace the losses, but the American people may rest assured that the Pacific Ocean is large and deep enough to accommodate all the ships and guns and airplanes if and when they are ever made with the money squeezed out of the pockets of the taxpayers by the Roosevelt regime.

Secretary of the Navy Knox endeavored to conceal the truth by declaring that the Japanese claims are "merely another of their fishing expeditions." He may be sure that it literally was and that the catch was a big and successful one, for the United States warships were "surprised like sitting ducks and sunk," to borrow the apt words of Hanson Baldwin.

Whatever may be the efforts of the American government to hide the real facts, the truth cannot be suppressed very long. Admiral Richard S. Edwards has suggestively forewarned the American public to be prepared for the worst with the statement, "The American fleet in the South Pacific is strongly outnumbered."

Senator Byrd of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee charged in a Navy Day speech that the American wartime censorship is "very foolish and unwise" and declared that the American people "should be told the truth about the war—good and bad."

Offensive by Whom?

In London, the Sunday Times commented: "United States landing of forces in the Solomons area was widely acclaimed as the beginning of an offensive, but as a matter of fact it has turned out to be only a defense against possible Japanese interception of the Allied supply route running through the Samoas and the Fijis to Australia.

"The battle is still continuing but the results cannot be foretold. However, it is possible to say that the naval losses of the United States are greater than those of Japan."

In contrast to the somewhat realistic appraisal of the situation from London, the reaction in Australia, though situated nearest the scene of battle and exposed to immediate danger, lacks the realism so necessary in this their fateful hour. Deputy Prime Minister Forde commented upon the Japanese claims as "typically fantastic" and declared that the Japanese "will try every trick to mislead us." He and others of like mind would profit greatly if they would bother to review the record of the war and note not only the deadly accuracy of our announcements, a fact fully acknowledged by experienced American observers, but also the drastic changes that have been made on the strategic map of Asia and the Pacific. What they really should beware of is being misled by their own leaders.

The serious importance with which the South Pacific situation is viewed can be observed in all the reports emanating from the United States. Washington observers are explaining that "Americans are more interested in the Pacific war today because there are more Americans actively fighting in the South Pacific than anywhere else in the world and because the United States naval reverses in August and September are changing the majority opinion toward taking an offensive against Japan." They declare that the "United Nations must retake some of the key Japanese positions in the South Pacific for a counter-offensive" and that the "Solomons campaign is one of the most critical tests of American strength and prestige." They report a "growing demand by the press and the public for immediate large-scale land, sea and air reinforcements in the Solomons because a foothold there will enable the United Nations to take a strong counter-offensive against Burma."

All Enemy Hopes Shattered

But all of these demands and hopes have been blasted by the severe setback of a few days ago.

That the South Pacific situation was already serious before the full-scale engagement of October 26 has been attested to by the removal of Admiral Ghormley which informed circles in Washington have declared to be the result of "unsatisfactory developments in the Solomons campaign." The very fact of changing horses in midstream, at a decisive moment of battle, testifies to the desperate position in which the American navy had been placed at the time of the shape-up.

Admiral Halsey, the successor, who took over the command just as the greatest engagement got underway declared in an interview in Melbourne, "If the United States loses the battle, the entire strategic position of the United States fighting forces will be seriously affected. The fate of the United States forces in the South Pacific depends upon the success or failure of the American fleet which is being threatened by the Japanese Navy."

Admiral Halsey's "if" has already been answered. The United States has already lost the battle. The fate of thousands of its fighting forces has already been sealed. The whole world, save a few American arm-chair strategists who had hoped to make political capital out of their anticipated victory, knows this to be the fact.

Hashida Reads Imperial Message

Fifteen hundred dignitaries attended the ceremony held at the auditorium of the Tokyo Imperial University at 2 p.m. Friday in observance of the 52nd anniversary of the granting of the Imperial Rescript on Education and the 70th anniversary of the inauguration of Japan's educational system. The photo shows Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida reading the Imperial Message which had been granted to him in the morning.

ADMINISTRATION IN JAVA TO BUY FARM PRODUCTS

Second Large-Scale Purchase By Army Will Be Part of Food Supply Program

Domei

BATAVIA, October 29.—The Japanese Military Administration in Java will shortly make a second large-scale purchase of farm products, including rice, cassava, Indian corn and soya beans in keeping with its food supply program, it was learned today.

The proposed purchase reportedly will be made under the supervision of the Major Foodstuffs Control Bureau, which was recently established for the purpose of storing cardinal foodstuffs in preparation for the harvest season next spring.

A similar purchase of agricultural products was made in August this year, it is recalled.

Overseas Ministry To Solemnize Exit

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thereby enabling China to assist in Japan's execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"In the cultural field, the Board arranged that some contributions to the successful conduct of the current War would be made from the mobilization of schools, hospitals and religious organs in China.

"Generally speaking the most prominent characteristic of the China Affairs Board has been its efforts to bring about united action among all organs for the development of China. It is a source of satisfaction for me to recall that the organ achieved much during its short life."

More Japanese in Tientsin

TIENTSIN.—Japanese population here on October 1 totaled 67,122 showing an increase of some 3,500 over the same month last year.

Today's Press Comments

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present-day education in Japan what it is. In other words, men in charge of education then, by working conscientiously and sincerely, laid the foundation of education today.

"In view of the prevailing tumult in the world, efforts must be made to contribute toward the enhancement of the culture of the world," the Imperial Message also reads in part. This shows clearly the fundamental policy of our education. The lazy should from this day devote themselves to their respective studies, while those lacking in national consciousness must be imbued with the true spirit of the subjects of our Empire.

The gracious Imperial Will, rising far above the lexicons of a total war theory that preaches the unification of military affairs, politics, diplomacy and learning, is an expression of the grand ideals of Hakko Iu, of the Boundless Grace of His Imperial Majesty.

Having been granted such a gracious Message, we feel keenly the joy of having been born the subjects of the glorious Empire of Japan and renew our determination to do our level best not only in the field of education but in all other fields of activity behind the guns and thereby respond to the Imperial Will.

The 70th Anniversary of the Establishment of the National Educational System

NICHI NICHI—An Imperial Message was granted on Friday on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the inauguration of the nation's educational system. We are deeply impressed with the Imperial Act. As was indicated in the Imperial Message, the present prosperous state of the country is due to the tireless efforts of those engaged in education for the last 70 years.

From the Imperial Message we learn that education has a large part to play in the solution of the situation which is confronting our country. The Message ordered all who are in educational work to do their best to invigorate the national spirit and develop science and art. The Imperial Act was actuated by the same thought which was present in the mind of the Great Emperor Meiji when He ordered the authorities not to neglect matters of education at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War. We are filled with trepidation at the thought of the Imperial Message which has been granted at a time when reforms are being effected in education. The passage which occurs in the Imperial Message where those engaged in education are expected to end confusion and right wrongs with a view to contributing to the culture of the world causes us to reflect how broad is the Imperial Mind. We are proceeding with the realization of our national ideal of a new order for East Asia. We are bound to keep down the outrageous and crush the haughty by force and to make ourselves an example to the world in morality, science and art.

Last Edition of Chugai

CHUGAI.—With today's issue, this paper, the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, will end 67 years of publication. It is not a mere dissolution but one of development and progress. We are ending publication to keep in step with the nation to secure the new order in newspaperdom. We would like to add that we will readjust ourselves and soon appear in a new form befitting the new structure. And we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our readers for their patronage for 67 long years.

It was on December 2 in the 9th year of Meiji (1876) that this paper was born as the Chugai Bukka Shimpo, a weekly. As time went on it was published three times weekly and in July in the 18th year of Meiji it became a daily. The name of the paper was changed to Chugai Shogyo Shimpo on January 5 in the 22nd year of Meiji (1889).

Throughout the turbulent years this newspaper has worked for the progress of commerce never concerning itself with politics. The paper was established to aid the progress and development of commerce and industry in the early days of Meiji, and that has been its principle aim throughout the years. It is not necessary for us to state how great have been our contributions to our nation's commercial and industrial progress during the three eras of Meiji, Taisho, and Showa; our readers and the general public understand that fully.

In publishing our last edition, we sincerely thank our courteous readers and feel a sorrow that we must part.

America Scheming To Replace Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

the notion that the British Empire is in its dotage and therefore not in a position to maintain its empire single-handed, according to the journal.

Antagonism and dissension between the two nations, the journal asserts, is apparent in Wendell Willkie's speech made on October 23 and in the speech delivered by Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, October 27, the United States' Navy day.

On that day, Mr. Willkie declared that the United States war efforts are being exerted for the defense of the United States, and not for the sake of the British Empire, while Knox stated that vast quantities of U.S. products are being transported to the Allies over the seas.

According to the German journal, the above leaders' speeches indicate the American ambitions to take the place of the British Empire in the domination of the world.

In the past several years, Britain was dragged by the American President into the erroneous road and at high cost, and Britain must now realize that the U.S. advance posts are being established far into the European continent, the journal concludes.

DUE IN NANKING SOON

Ishiwata to Assume Post of Economic Adviser

Domei

NANKING, October 30.—Sotaro Ishiwata, adviser of the Japanese Foreign Office, is scheduled to arrive here on November 2 to assume his new post as supreme economic adviser to the National Government of China, it is learned here yesterday.

President Wang Ching-wei will receive Mr. Ishiwata within three days following the latter's arrival in the capital and formally accept him as supreme economic adviser to the National Government.

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TRAGIC END OF WASP IN SOLOMONS IS TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

the north to the west. Presently, it turned to the left and began to come down southward in our direction. The enemy was now coming under our very nose as if to ask to be fired on. What else could this be but Providential help! "Be ready for a torpedo attack," came the commander's resolute order, which was relayed from the conning tower to the discharge room.

We saw a couple of planes take off from the Wasp. Keeping to her course, the ship was now coming before us at a speed of over a dozen knots. "We will not miss this heaven-sent chance!" we were determined. "We will charge!" came from the Commander. He was all over with infinite fighting spirit.

Grim Atmosphere

Nothing venture, nothing gain. We were now to make a deep thrust into the enemy's ring formation and let loose death-dealing torpedoes at the risk of death. A grim atmosphere brooded over the unspacious hull of our submarine.

Diving underneath the enemy's escort destroyers, we came within a touching distance of the aft of an enemy cruiser, the rolling of whose screw became distinctly audible. We were closing in on the Wasp!

"Fire!" came the order. Off went torpedoes, leaving a blunt shock behind. Our eyes fixed on the minute hand of the clock, we were on tiptoes to hear the explosion. The required length of time passed. Boon, like that of a steel plate being knocked, was instantly followed by a thud. The explosion rocked our ship. More boons and thuds followed at regular intervals.

The four torpedoes scored clean hits! They exploded in the "abdomen" of the Wasp. A smile of genuine satisfaction came over everybody's face which had been stiffened with tension.

But we were not to relax. We had to expect depth-charges from the escort ships. Strategic withdrawal movements were commenced in stifling tension. As if to respond to our offensive, the enemy destroyers and cruisers began dropping death-charges with a vengeance. A clang came, then a roar—the roar of the water pressure—shook our ship. A second or two later we heard a sharp sound like a hale of pebbles on a zinc roof. The escort ships, taken completely aback at the sight of the Wasp being enveloped in four water-spout-like fiery columns, were dropping depth-charges at random.

Depth-Charges Fail

A volley of several dozen depth-charges continued for an undisclosed number of hours following our successful attack. They all went wide, not one coming anywhere near our ship, and only startled the finned tribe. Later we heard intermittent explosions at a distance at intervals of 30 minutes. The two escort A-class cruisers and the destroyers, apparently having given up their attack against us left in the direction of the south.

About 10 enemy deck-landing planes, which had apparently taken off before the Wasp received our attack, came overhead and were heard to drop bombs into the sea. With their mother-ship in flames, they had apparently disposed of their remaining bombs, made emergency landings on the sea near-by and the occupants picked by their surface craft.

Dusk came. The moon was shining a full brilliance in the western sky. It was bright on the sea. The enemy's bombardment by depth-charges had now completely died down. Raising the periscope, we saw the western sky burning crimson. Drawing near, we found the Wasp completely ablaze, her figure shining deep red under the clear moon. Unlike the Hermes which was sunk in the Indian Ocean, the Wasp was listing sharply with her aft in the water. Flames mixed with columns of smoke rising from the stern, starboard and the upper deck were consuming the monster ship like a devil. A solitary destroyer was still there as if to see the last of the Wasp. Now sure that her sinking was a matter of minutes, the destroyer left the scene at an undisclosed hour.

More furious became the flames that enveloped the Wasp. Toppling sharply to the left, she began to go down from the aft. When about a third of the deck had been submerged, the sinking aircraft carrier stood high on her stern, exposing her red "abdomen," and was swallowed into the lead-colored water with a roar.

It was 6:00 p.m. It was the tragic end of one that dared to raise a hand against our Empire!

After the ship went down, the moon shone still more brightly over the sea. The black heavy oil that was floating radiated a weird gleam.

After making sure of the end of the enemy ship, the whole crew were dismissed from their respective posts. Surrounding the commander and the captain who had come down from the conning tower, we exchanged hearty "Omedeto" over glasses of beer which we had not tasted since we came out on the present operations and renewed our pledge to secure the total eclipse of the American-British fleet.

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War Ministry Appoints New Administrators, Kawamura, Nakamura

The War Ministry on Friday announced the appointments of Naooka Kawamura, former Director of the Southern Colonization Bureau of the Overseas Ministry, and Takasuke Nakamura, former chief of the Colonial Division of the South Seas Island Government, as chief civil administrators attached to the War Ministry.

DESTINY OF NIPPON TIED TO EDUCATION

(Continued From Page 1)

in the eras of Meiji, Taisho, and Showa.

"We pay our greatest respects and express our infinite gratitude to the fire and creativeness of the pioneers who, in the early days of Meiji, overcame numerous obstacles and took part in laying the foundations for education, and to the efforts of those connected with education who wrought many reforms during those 70 years and brought education to its vigorous stage today.

"Since the beginning of national education in this nation there have been many changes, but looking back over the last 70 years, it can be pointed out that the basis of this solid education is the Japanese spirit and a self-recognition.

"The improvement and promotion of various educational enterprises, based on the people's consciousness of the importance of enhancing the spirit of loyalty and service to the State which has been burning in the hearts of the Japanese for the past 3,000 years, has been the constant policy of Japan throughout the 70 years which have elapsed since the establishment of the educational system in Japan. Although variations have been witnessed in different periods, this immutable policy has been upheld by administrators and educators directly interested in education, and their gallant efforts have laid down the cornerstone for the strength of Japan.

"Japan must ever maintain this policy in order to score ultimate victory in the unprecedentedly great War of Greater East Asia and thereby put into force the great ideals laid down at the time of the founding of the Japanese Empire. Herein lies the importance of encouraging education. Especially is it important for the coming generation who bear the destiny of the Empire on their shoulders. They must be brought up as Japanese in a real sense through education. The Government is carrying on educational administration along this great policy. The educators at large as well as the Government authorities concerned have the great mission of rendering their efforts for the materialization of the educational policy."

NISEI TO HEAR JUSTICE

Miyake to Speak at Meiji University Annex

Masataro Miyake, a justice of the Supreme Court, will speak to the members of the Nisei Association of Nippon at the Meiji University Annex, Surugadai, Kanda, at 6:30 p.m. Thursday, November 4, in connection with the current course in Japanese language lessons. Justice Miyake is also well known as one of the best dramatic critics of the country. Soyen Yamashita, general-secretary of the Association, announced that all members are urged to attend this important lecture meeting.

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CHINESE RESOLVED TO FIGHT TO FINISH

(Continued from Page 1)

highest objectives of the War of Greater East Asia in harmony with Japan.

U.S.-British Influence Ousted

The Army and Navy of our friend, Japan, have driven out from the whole of East Asia American and British influences in a short space of ten months since the beginning of the War, turning the once boasted ring of blockade against Japan into strategic military bases for the liberation of East Asia.

We certainly have no desire to become slaves again under American and British bondage. We are determined to advance vigorously for the construction of the New Order firmly united as a one body. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia offered a very opportune chance for the readjustment of relations between Japan and China. The five years of China Affair, a fight between brothers, was indeed an unendurable agony, dividing China into two factions, one advocating war and the other peace.

The war party, badly overestimating and relying on the strength of America and Britain, still dreams of victory, while the peace faction seeks to make China, by cooperation with Japan, into a China of the world and of East Asia, working for the creation of the New Order in East Asia. Love for China and for East Asia is the motive underlying this attitude. The peace faction, firmly maintaining that unity must be attained among the 1,000,000,000 East Asiatic peoples for the liberation of East Asia, has been overwhelmingly victorious over the war faction, chasing them out from the center of China into their refuge in northwestern China.

Joining hands more and more closely with the development of the War of Greater East Asia, the 100,000,000 people of North China have now arisen for the sake of East Asia as well as China. Only by collaborating with Japan will the various races of East Asia be able to salvage their country and create a paradise on this earth.

The good and wise guidance of the provincial people may be said to be expressed most propitiously in the words "cooperation with Japan, unity in China," which should be the pass words for the people of Shantung Province in order to fight the War of Greater East Asia to a finish and to save their country and attain peace. The above words form the nucleus around which will be conducted the destruction of Communism, increase of production and stabilization of national livelihood.

Honan Governor Speaks

In the meanwhile, Chen Ching-chai, Governor of Honan Province, speaks on the mission of that Province as a base of military supplies as follows:

Honan Province is the granary of North China. In order that the ultimate object of the War of Greater East Asia may be attained, it is our fervent desire to display to the highest possible degree our capacity to serve as the base of military supplies by effecting increase in agricultural production.

The three-year plan for the construction of embankments on the New Yellow River was undertaken for attainment of increased production, 300 kilometers being completed by July this year. The cost of the enterprise up to the present has been 1,150,000 yuan, the number of laborers 3,000,000. As a result of the construction of the embankment, 486,000 se (one se being 160 square feet) bordering the banks of the New Yellow River, said to be under bandit control, were brought into the newly policed areas, and are expected to contribute much to agricultural production in the future. The work on the embankments for the Pi River was started in February and up to September 750,000 yuan have been expended and the aggregate number of laborers employed 800,000.

Facilities Developed

With regard to development of rice paddies, 15,000 se in Chinghochen, 8,000 se in Hweihsien, 7,000 se in Chihsien, 7,000 se in Chiyuan have been cultivated and planted, in the carrying out of the increased production plan. Irrigation facilities were developed in Yupei district for some 50 kilometers, resulting in the reclamation of approximately 75,000 se. The number of wells scheduled to be dug in the entire area of Honan Province is 15,000 of which 8,000 have already been completed. In connection with the maintenance of order, several hundred men are now being trained as leaders for the newly organized defense corps of the Honan Province and after graduation from the training station they will lead the provincial defense corps for action on the anti-Communism front.

His Majesty Cites Import Of Education

(Continued From Page 1)

education and advance learning with a view to making the foundation of the State unshakable, and invigorate the national spirit and develop science and art with a view to consolidating and expanding national power. All these things are necessary to overcome the difficulties which are besetting our country, to achieve aims of the holy war, to complete the construction of Greater East Asia, and contribute to the culture of the world.

"I feel very keenly the gravity of my responsibility, and hereby vow to endeavor to repay even a fraction of the Imperial kindness."

Shanghai Mayor Praised

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 29.—Chao Tsun-yueh, secretary-general of the Municipality, stated that as a result of Mayor Chen Kung-po's persistent efforts, a foundation has been laid for the reconstruction of Shanghai.

China Railway Holds Rites

PEKING.—The North China Railway Company recently held the third memorial service for its Japanese and Chinese staff members who died while on duty.

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NIPPON-THAI AMITY HAS GLORIOUS PAST

Originated in Muromachi Era When Japanese Emigrants Filtered Into Thailand

On the occasion of the signing of a cultural agreement between Japan and Thailand, thus enhancing further their friendly relations, as announced by the Foreign Office on October 28, the long history of amity existing between the two countries is recalled. It began at the end of the Muromachi era (1394-1565) when the Japanese seamen were quite active abroad, resulting in the emigration of the Japanese to Thailand, according to Domei.

The first Japanese to become famous in Thailand during the Keicho era (1596-1614) was Hisaemon Kidani. Japanese towns were already in existence when Kidani arrived in Thailand so it could be assumed that Japanese immigrants had been there prior to his arrival.

Kidani was born in Nagasaki, and emigrated to Thailand during the critical days when dark clouds were hanging over that country. When the huge army from Java, bent on invading Ayuthia, sailed into Thailand through the Bengal Bay, Kidani leading his fellow Japanese, riding on eight elephants, assisted the King of Ayuthia by annihilating the invaders.

Yamada Makes Appearance

The next Japanese who appeared was Nagamasa Yamada, whose activities are so famous throughout Thailand that they require no recounting. Unfortunately he met a tragic death when he was poisoned by one of his traitorous followers But the Japanese, who continued with the work according to Yamada's dying wishes, created a great impression upon the Thailanders.

On the other hand, the Thailanders came to Japan from the Hideyoshi era in the early 17th century. According to record, Tokugawa Iyeyasu presented 3 sets of armor and 11 swords to Thailand in 1606, and in return received firearms and incense wood.

During the summer of 1604, the Thai emissary presented a message from their government and officially requested the conclusion of a treaty of amity. Thus Japan-Thailand intercourse assumed a brisk aspect. However, the Exclusion Edict of the Kaei era (1704-1710) put this situation to naught, and even brought to end the Japanese popularity and their commercial rights in Thailand as well as the Japanese towns which had been established by the pioneers.

Coming into the Meiji era (1868-1911), Japan-Thailand friendship was revived in 1875, when Keisuke Ohshima, an official of the then Engineering Department, visited Thailand. He sailed in a French vessel and arrived in Bangkok to remain for about 50 days. During his sojourn he called on the King.

Japan-Thai Amity Revived

In 1887, the younger brother of the King of Thailand, on the occasion of his visit to Japan, signed the Japan-Thailand Declaration of Amity. In 1897, Japan appointed Manjiro Inagaki as resident minister, who assumed the post as first Minister to Thailand. Then in February 1898, the first Japan-Thailand Treaty of Amity and Commerce and Navigation was signed.

During Minister Inagaki's assumption of office, the King of Thailand sent part of the remains of Buddha to the Japanese Buddhists.

Japan, on the other hand, dispatched experts in sericulture, legal advisers, teachers, etc. to Thailand.

At the time of the enthronement of King Lama VI on December 2, 1911, Japan dispatched to Thailand His Imperial Highness Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi as proxy of His Majesty the Emperor.

On March 10, 1924, a revised Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation was signed. This placed the two countries on a basis of equality, and thus enhanced the already existing friendly relations.

Exchange Visits Start

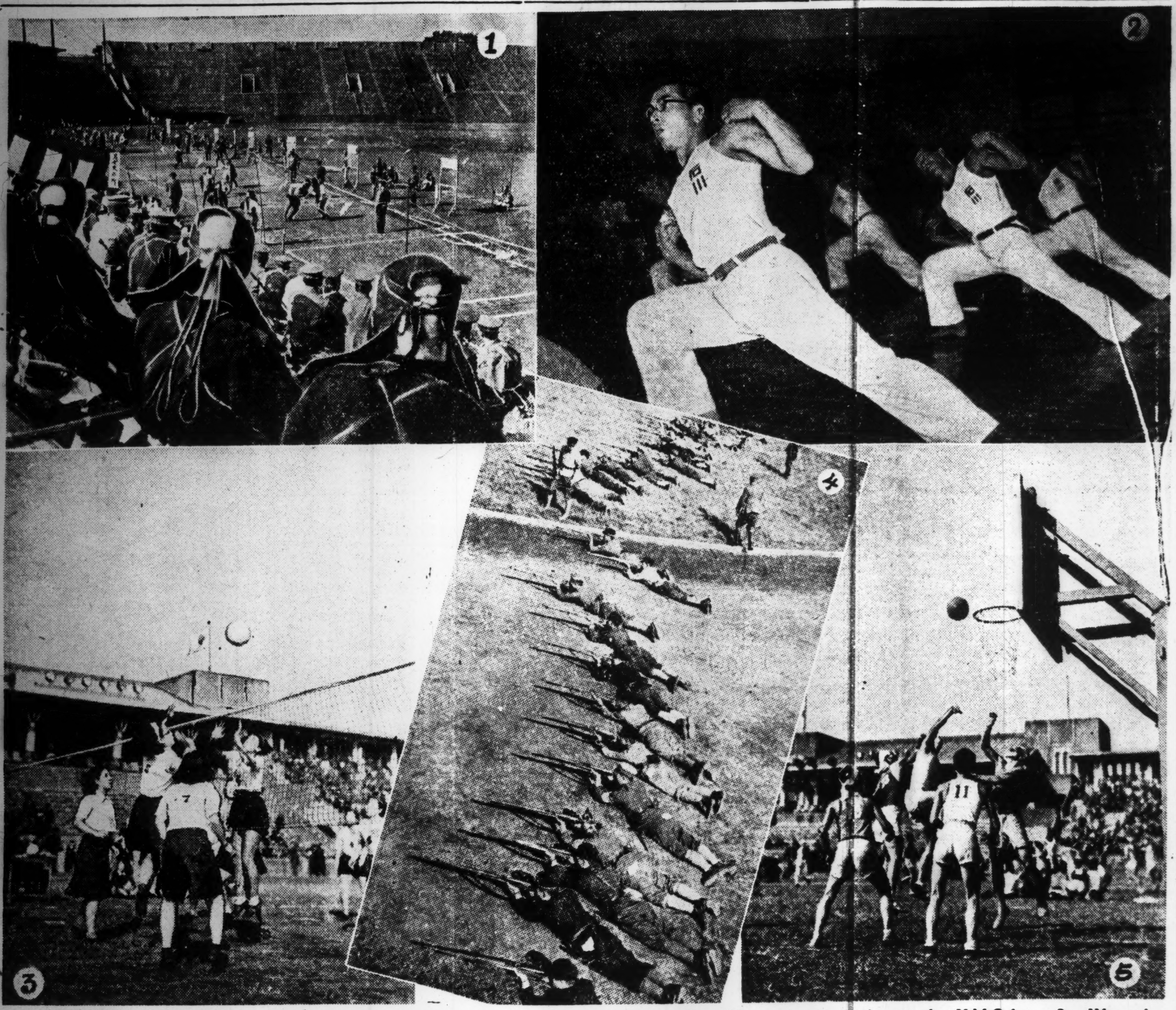
During the early part of the present Showa period, King Lama VII, accompanied by the Queen, visited Japan on their way to the United States. About that time the exchange of visits between boy scouts of both countries, and the visit of Japanese sea scouts to Thailand, all added to cement the amity between Japan and Thailand.

During the League of Nations assembly, which met to pass the recommendation relating to the Manchurian Incident, the absentation of Thailand's delegate when the vote was taken, created a deep impression upon Japan.

In addition to the foregoing, many trips had been made between the leaders of the two countries as well as the exchanges of cultural missions, attendance of Thai students in Japanese schools, etc. As a result thereof, the Siam Society, with Prince Fumimaro Konoye as chairman, was established in 1937, although the name was changed to Japan-Thai Society in 1939, in view of the alteration of the national appellation.

The relations between the two countries are becoming cordial under the efforts of His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu, who is the Patron of the Japan-Thai Society.

MEIJI SHRINE MEET IN FULL SWING



The 13th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet participated in by over 30,000 athletes from every corner of the Japanese Empire as well as China, Mengchiang and Manchoukuo swung into full swing on the second day with a wide variety of events staged at the Shrine Stadium and elsewhere. 1. Bayonet drill at the Meiji Shrine athletic field. 2. Group gymnastics at the Y.M.C.A. 3. Women's volleyball contest. 4. Rifle marksmanship competition. 5. Basketball.

ERASING EVIL IDEOLOGY

Anglo-U.S. Propagandists Set Up Trap by Spreading False Doctrine That Economic Power Decides Outcome of Any War

(Continued From Yesterday)

If we amplify their theories in this respect, they will run: that one who is possessed of most material will be the most powerful in a war; that the Anglo-Americans are superior to Japan; and therefore Japan will be no match to them. No wonder that they entertained an idea that Japan could be prevented from coming closer to the Axis Powers in Europe and that they could make Japan take their orders even at the pain of swallowing their insult. Such reasoning as this, however, becomes tenable only when it is predicated upon the condition of fact that their large holding of material resources throughout the world is of permanent fixture as their own. The reasoning further assumes that it is impossible for the weaker Japan to break up into pieces their world dominance, that the discrepancy of economic powers between them and us will exist forever; and therefore Japan will be unable to win over them permanently.

But it is all wrong to think that the war will be decided according to such discrepancy of economic powers. Such a contention is well illustrated with the sinking of the Prince of Wales. Although we are well aware that in a modern war where science plays a large part, spiritual power alone cannot work miracles, yet that newest type of battleship, the pride of England, with the maximum thickness of the hull-plate, a countless number of water-proof compartments, an equipment of anti aircraft guns which can send up 60,000 shots per minute for smoke-screen, considered to be unsinkable under any circumstances, went down to its watery grave. What does it mean but the end of materialistic power. Which brings our contention to the conclusion that it is not that man cannot do anything with the economic law but that the essence of economics is to serve man.

Men Made Slaves

And yet for all this, it was the economic system of the Anglo-Americans that made man a slave of that system by rationalizing it with the arbitrary power born of the Jewish idea of capitalism. It must be said then that the end of the Prince of Wales signified the end of the Anglo-American economic domination and ideological aggrandizement.

Now to recall the days of the naval disarmament, when the sad news of naval trimming reached here, it was our late beloved Admiral Togo who said: "There could be no imitation to training," which was indicative of our unswerving determination. Again he declared: "A gun which makes 100 accurate shots can meet 100 guns which make but one accurate shot." This teaching of the late admiral is what gave birth to the indomitable spirit and steadfast purpose with which our present peerless Navy has been built up. And in this light what we hear about the modern economic ideas that a war is decided by economic power and that man cannot do anything with economic power as it is governed by a natural law, becomes very insignificant. So long as such economic science is in existence and considered to be paramount, there can be no chance of the coming forward of a sure winner in an economic war. And in the economic war, it is clear that there can be no economics if it is separated from the realm of our spirit and mind. For it is our mind which decides what is economics. In fact it must be that economics coordinates to the mind, like the servant serving the master. This may convey the idea, however, that when the mind is pure, we may not care what the material is. Not that we are indifferent to what the substance is, but when the mind is working right, the material is expected to be worked out right. It is right thinking which takes the right view and the right handling of the matter that creates a just economics, which will make a real contribution toward the national welfare and the people's well-being.

Economics on High Plane

Lastly we want to go into the question of our national outlook. The reasons why our country is as strong and powerful as is today is because our economics has always been led from a higher plane than the ordinary as has been the case in the West. This fact can be evinced from what had been done in this line since the time of our Meiji Restoration. In other words, should we have left our economics to the care of the so-called economic law, our economics would have been trodden under the feet of Western capitalism represented by the American, British, French, and Dutch interests, and our country reduced to the state of an economic vassal of theirs. It might have been possible to see some special Japanese interests enjoying profits under such a setup, but it would have been hopeless to observe the national growth and prosperity as witnessed today. Such would have been the fate meted out to us. We take the example of modern China, which makes the situation clearly inferable.

It is all wrong, however, to think that because we had plenty of money and economic power we could accomplish the grand task of the restoration and the glorifying of our history, all of which meant that we were able to fight off the foreign invasion of capitalism at the same time. Though there are some people who ascribe this to the trends of time, in the same way they do with the Civil War of the United States and the Franco-German War, yet if we take the instances of China and Annam which turned into Western colonies at about the same time, we can see that this view is wholly untenable. And what took place latterly as in the cases of the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War, where we displayed our fighting strength, in spite of the fact we were not favored economically, as in fact we were considered an underdog in those wars by other powers, shows clearly that there existed some directing power above the ordinary.

Some people think that this glorification of our national polity belongs to the province of spirit, and having no direct connection with our economic construction and economic campaign. This is all wrong, for if we did not have such glorious national polity, we would probably have become long ago an economic vassal to other foreign powers, not speaking of our becoming their colony or semi colony, let alone the fact that we are now fighting their unjust, oppressive economic inroad, so that we may succeed in setting up a true and just economic order in these parts. Moreover, should we fail in this, there would be no telling about the result but the continuation of the status quo, the old and vicious confrontation of economic interests, with perennial recurrence of economic strife and social disorder. And as concomitants to such strife and disorder, socialism and other kindred isms would have been bred to afflict mankind.

GERMANS WILL PLAY 2 INTERPORT MATCHES

Residents of Yokohama and Kobe to Vie for Honors in Handball, Tennis Tilts

Two interport matches will be held in Kansai over the weekend when the German communities of Yokohama and Kobe will vie for honors in handball and tennis. The tennis interport will be held from Sunday while the handball match is fixed for Monday at the Recreation field in Kobe. On Tuesday, a combined Yokohama and Kobe handball team will take on the All Kansai handball stars on the same field in the afternoon.

In the tennis section four ladies and 12 men will participate on each side. The Kansai team is strongly favored to win the interport trophy (Silber Schild) as a number of key players on the Yokohama team are unable to make the trip. This will be the third meeting between the two teams, Kobe winning the opening contest while Yokohama evened the series this spring by defeating the Kobe net stars by 28 matches to 12. The winner of Sunday's matches will retain the trophy permanently.

In the handball interport Yokohama is a strong favorite to retain the "Kaundinya trophy" which it won earlier in the year. This trophy was subscribed for by the local German residents in memory of Kaundinya, of the leading handball players in Germany, who fell in action last year. In the interport held in Yokohama in May, the Yokohama team turned back the Kobe players by the score of 8 goals to 5.

The match on Monday should result in a Yokohama victory as the local team seems to have much power in the forwards. With both the Bernstein brothers in excellent form together with Speringer and Schmidt, Yokohama fields a powerful forward line that should give the Kobe defense plenty to worry about. In defense the Yokohama team is also strong with Captain Mosaner in goal and Handge and Fachtmann in the two back positions.

The following men will represent Yokohama in the handball match: Messrs Mosaner (captain), M. Fachtmann, F. Handge, Rapp, O. Schmidt, Niggemann, Ketel, Speringer, R. Bernstein, W. Schmidt.

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Japan Is Museum Of Art Treasures

Indigenous Culture Preserved Through Succeeding Generations

KYOTO CENTER OF ART

To the geographical situation of Japan must be attributed in large measure the purity of national expression which has been preserved. Situated far from the commercial and other struggles of the West, the country has been fortunate in escaping any large intrusion of foreign ideas until such time as the need for them became felt and they were deliberately sought. Enjoying this state of peaceful seclusion, it is not unnatural that the indigenous art should have been preserved throughout succeeding generations.

One of the Education Department's most successful achievements has been the establishment of the Tokyo Fine Arts School in 1887. This is employed for the training of experts in the fine arts and artistic industries as well as of teachers for the drawing classes in the middle schools.

Kyoto Center of Art

The headquarters of Japanese Fine Art, however, is recognized at Kyoto, the old capital, where from the earliest times have existed schools teaching drawing and painting which now exist in slightly modified form as special schools for drawing and painting and for the teaching of the artistic industries.

Private schools dealing exclusively with the fine arts are also established, and already a need has been filled by the creation of such a school for women, where special attention is paid to such things as embroidery and the making of artificial flowers. Nor should it be forgotten that valuable work is being done by the museums, where special art committees judge and explain the exhibits and where special studies can be carried on.

In 1907 an exhibition of fine arts was held by the Department of Education, and it has been held each year since. The exhibits are of Japanese and foreign paintings and sculpture and are chosen by special juries in each section, who award prizes and on whose acceptance the admission of goods to the exhibition depends.

The Shosoin in Nara contains the finest collection of specimens of the fine arts of former days. The Shosoin was originally erected by the Empress Koken, in the year 756 A.D., for the storage of the magnificent collection made by the Emperor Shomu, who gave them to the Todaiji.

Unique Collection

The collection is unique, for while the many other temples, castles, and towers were burned down during the wars which ravaged the country the Shoso alone escaped destruction, and so was preserved a collection containing the finest examples of work extending over a thousand years, forming a priceless ground for study and reference for all engaged in the artistic professions.

At the commencement of the Restoration the attitude towards religion led to considerable neglect in the care of other works of art such as the painting existing in temples, many of which are extremely valuable, and some were allowed to be spoiled and to fall into decay, but a check was put to this, by the revival of the care of artistic education, before irretrievable damage had been done, and the policy has been kept up and administered with greater care since their historical and artistic value has been more fully recognized.

The Horiuji is the most ancient building still existing in Japan, and it possesses some of the finest wall paintings; but others of very great value exist, and the Department of Home Affairs founded an Association for the Preservation of Old Shrines and Temples, and special scholars and experts are engaged to travel throughout the country making investigations.

Tears

Fujiwara Tada-Kuni

I thought that tears, the gems
of Sorrow's crown,
Were human only, yet I see each
blade
Of slender grass with shining
drops weighed down,
White dewdrop tears, that glimmer in the shade;
Even the grass would seem all
passion-filled,
As my own heart, with grief not
to be stilled!

Illusions

Call not the frosted branches of
the trees,
This winter morn, all desolate
and bare!
While the snow lies unmelted
upon these,
I think I see the white Spring-blossom there!

The Moon-Night

Saigyo

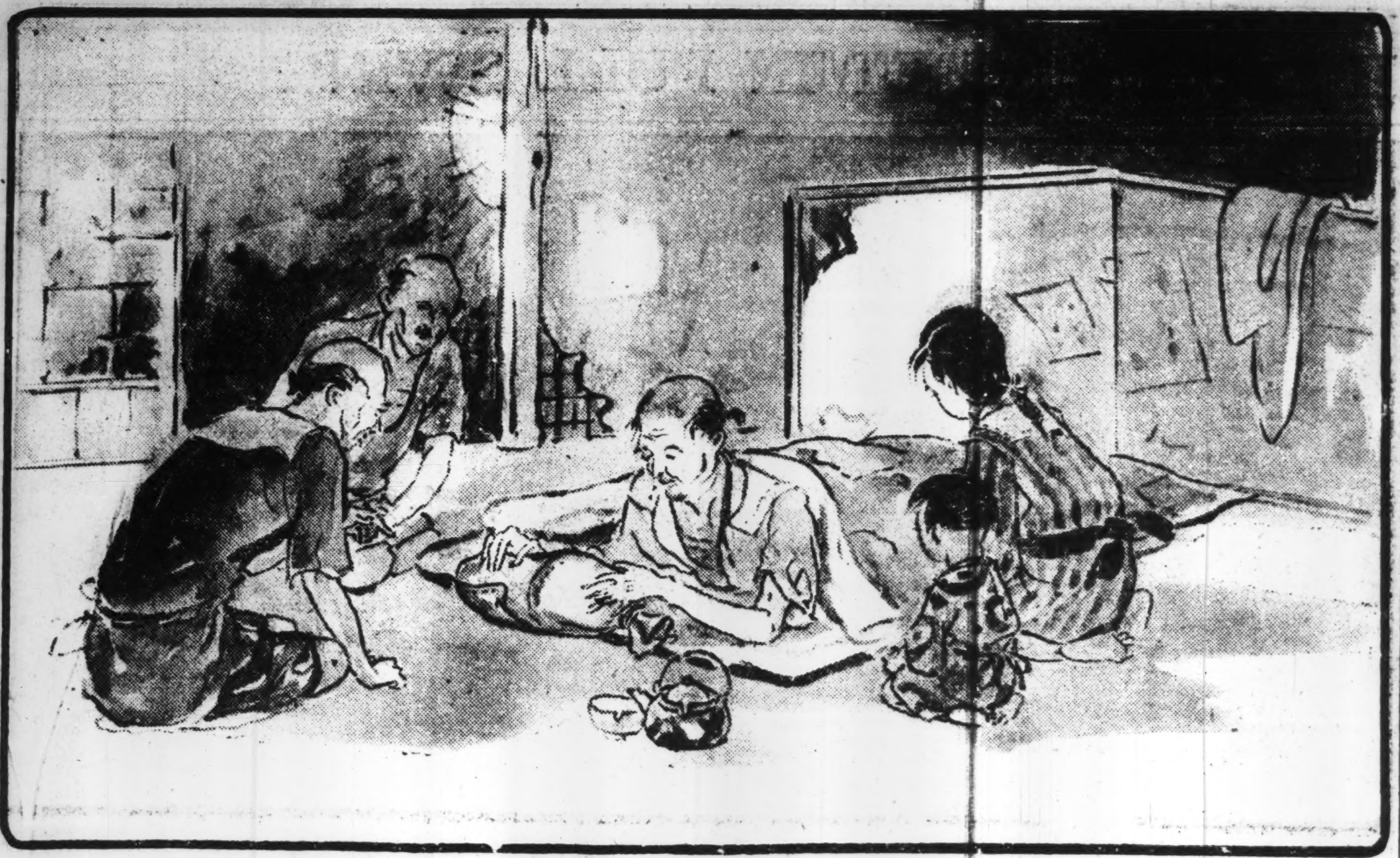
The sadness of the moon-night
fills my thoughts
With vague reflections of past
hopes and fears.
Sad as the clouded moon my
countenance
With eyes bedewed with tears.

Bright Moon in Autumn

Unknown

The frosty moonlight cold and
white
Shines it so clear, that we may
see
Each maple-leaf float from its
tree,
And weave a perfect tapestry
In silence of the Autumn night!

From the 5th Art Exhibition of the Education Ministry. Sculpture by Kangoro Hayashi.



SON OF THE SOIL

About two hundred years ago torrential floods swept over the land of Shikoku, destroying all crops and stripping off everything green from the face of the earth. The country found itself in the deadly grip of famine. In the house of Sakube Gino, a farmer, there was a sack of wheat seeds, but Sakube did not allow anyone to touch it. His father and his son died of starvation, but still he did not open the sack. Then Sakube himself and his two daughters died from lack of anything to eat, but the sack of wheat seeds still remained untouched. Later, the clan lord erected a monument in Sakube's honor, and one hundred and fifty years after this, during the Meiji era, he was enshrined at the Gino Shrine. This was destroyed by tidal waves, and the Gino Monument was erected in its place. Today this monument is worshipped not only by the people of the locality but also by farmers from all over the country. What is the explanation?

* * * *

In the 17th year of Kyoho (1732) a great famine broke out in Kansai, Shikoku, and Kyushu, bringing misery and distress to the people. Matsuyama of Iro suffered the most among the many provinces in Shikoku.

The rain which had started on May 20 continued to pour for about eighty days, stopping the growth of the rice plants. Then flood swept the sand and earth away, and to add to the distress, rice insects began to spread with ferocious speed, bringing the rice plants and vegetable to complete ruin and wiping away everything green from the land.

Robbery occurred, beggars increased, and many died of starvation Three died one day and five the next. The number only increased.

Diligent Sakube

Now in Tsutsui-mura of this province was a diligent farmer called Sakube. Although he was diligent, being only a petty farmer, he had not much in store, and he too could not escape this disaster.

On September 4, his 70-year-old father died of starvation, and immediately after, his 19 year-old son passed away from the same cause. He was now left with his two daughters, one being 16 years old and the other, three years old. His wife had died the year before from illness.

That day too he had carried his three-year-old daughter in a basket and staggered to the field to look for grass roots. He had dug into the ground and looked for roots of wild rocamboles. However, even these were already scarce. Besides, he felt so weak, he could hardly hold the hoe. The more he tried to dig, the more he weakened, and finally, he fainted from exhaustion.

The child in the basket, who was waiting for the root her father would soon bring her, began to cry upon seeing that her father would not rise. A villager happened to pass by and managed to take Sakube home.

The Wheat Seeds

On reaching home, Sakube immediately took to bed. Now this Sakube was using a bag of wheat seeds as his pillow.

"Why, Sakube-san, isn't there any more wheat in that bag?" the villager asked.

"Yes, there is. I haven't taken a single grain since I put them in the bag."

"Then why don't you eat them instead of starving yourself?"

"No. I'm not going to eat them. My father died without eating them and so did my son. How can I eat them?

"Why didn't your father and son eat?"

"Don't you know? These are seeds. They are seeds to be sown."

"Of course, I know that. But seed or no seed, you'll have to eat them at a time like this."

"Seeds aren't for farmers to eat. If you eat them, what are you going to do next year?"

"You can't be worrying about next year. In the meantime, the government might do something for us. Till then we must eat seed or anything and live on."

"No. I'm not going to eat them. If I eat them I won't know how to apologize to Heaven. As a farmer, I can't eat them."

"You're certainly hard-headed. The seeds can be useful only when you are alive. What good will they be if you die and they are left?"

"Should I die, my daughters will sow them."

"Your daughters can't live either, unless they eat the seeds."

"They would be better off dead than by eating the seeds."

"And what's going to happen to the seeds?"

"Even if my whole family should die, there ought to be someone alive in the whole village. That person can sow them for me."

"Those people can take care of themselves somehow. Instead of worrying about them, you had better think of a way of living on."

Farmer's Moral Duty

"I'm not thinking of others or of myself. I'm just thinking of the moral duty of a farmer."

"I know a farmer should take good care of seeds. But at a time like this such things are secondary. Why, every one in the whole village has already eaten up the seeds, the rice seeds, wheat seeds, and everything."

"That's all the more why I should not eat these seeds. What would become of this village if every single grain were eaten up? Look here, one tiny grain of these seeds will become thousands of grain next year. If there were enough seeds, then I might eat these. But knowing that everyone has eaten his store of seeds, I can never eat mine.

"If I starve for not eating these and die for the sake of the village farmers, or rather, for the sake of a farmer's moral duty, I am satisfied. Please sow these seeds. Any field will do. That makes no difference. Just sow them, and my duty to Heaven and my country will be fulfilled."

Sakube was adamant and could not be made to eat. Being somewhat impressed by his noble spirit, the villagers stopped pressing him and left his home.

However, they could not bear to see Sakube die when he still had all those seeds to eat. Yet they could not make up their minds to take him food knowing that Sakube had a whole bag of wheat while they had almost eaten up their store.

They talked over the matter among themselves and decided to force him again to eat those seeds. When they went to his home, he was so weakened, his breathing was hardly audible. The bag of wheat, however, was still firmly placed under his head.

Seeing the villagers, Sakube's dull eyes brightened and gathering every bit of his strength, he said hoarsely, "I'll leave these seeds in your hands. But please don't eat them. Sow them on the village soil, and when next year comes, take the thousands of grains from each of these seeds. You all understand me, don't you? Then I'll leave them to you." With these words, he breathed his last.

In keeping with his ardent spirit of a farmer, he had left this world never to return at the age of forty-one. That was on September 23.

The villagers cried at his noble spirit. According to his wish, they took every care of the bag of seeds, and at the same time, they did all they could for his daughters. But, weakened by the months of starvation and hard work, the elder one died on December 2, while the younger one, who was being cared for by her father's cousin, Saburoemon, soon followed her sister.

Thus the whole family of Sakube died as martyrs to the spirit of a farmer.

Farmer's Spirit

Some might think that Sakube was a fool and a simpleton. They might thing, "Why be so stubborn about it? After all, those were only wheat seeds. Something could have been done about them." However, such a person does not know the spirit of a Japanese farmer that has been brought down from the past. According to the principles of this spirit, seed and food are two separate things. Once a grain or vegetable is set aside as seed, it is no longer a material existence but a spiritual existence, nor a private property but a public property belonging to the country and to God. It is because of this spirit that farming has not remained as a mere means of living but has developed into a moral duty. And this spirit has reflected upon the lives of the people and has increased their happiness.

A self-centered life, without thought of man's moral duties cannot be called a true one, for such a life would only bring destruction to the people's lives as a whole. A true and eternal national life must be led according to moral principles. Material must be transcended and faith must be put in God. The individual must be sacrificed for the public, and the individual's interest must be made one with that of the whole. Without this spirit neither farming, nor business, nor any other kind of occupation can become true work.

What Sakube was trying to protect with his life was not the material seed but the spiritual seed. He had the farmer's spirit in him, and had lived according to the moral principle. And this spirit is essentially the same as the Japanese spirit which one would give his life for to protect the nation's highest principle.

As to Sakube, it is not enough to relate only his tragic end. It must also be noted that a moment's inspiration is not enough to make one stick to his principle in the face of starvation with food before his very eyes. He must always be prepared for such a situation.

Life of Struggle

This Sakube was born of a poor farmer and at twenty-five he had taken over the home together with his father's debts. His life after that was one of continuous struggle.

However, he was never selfish. He used to make straw sandals at night, which he sold. These too he made strong and comfortable, and sold them at a cheap rate. For this reason, "Sakube's straw sandals" gained wide popularity and became a synonym of "honesty."

Again, having saved some money, he decided to buy some acres of land, which happened to be worst in the village. The village official took pity on him and advised him to change his mind. "Why, you won't be able to pay your land-tax with that land," the official said.

However, Sakube answered, "I know very well that it is not a good land. But if you treat it as poor land and never take care of it, it will never improve. The same is true of the rest of the land in the village."

He then bought poor land after poor land and improved them, and by the time he was about 40 years old, he owned three dan and three sebu of land. Moreover, within that time, he never shirked paying his tax.

When we think of his attitude and his heroic but tragic death, we find that there is much to learn from him. Hearing such a story as the above, most people would say, "Sakube is really noble. He is certainly like God. Such an attitude is beyond us ordinary ones." Or some might say, "O, don't worry. When the time comes, I can do the same too." Both of these are wrong.

All great work requires patience and ability to endure. And the more these are required, the more does it become necessary to have good intentions. Sakube's noble deed done before his death was a continuation of the spirit with which he made the straw sandals and of that with which he improved the lands.

Later, a monument was erected in his honor by the clan lord, and in the 14th year of the Meiji era, he was enshrined at the Gino Shrine. This shrine having been destroyed by tidal waves, the Gino Monument was erected in its place, and is worshipped to this day not only by people of that region but by farmers throughout the country as "Gino-san." (Kojin Shimomura in "Nippon")

The Moon and the River

Chomei

Since bright and clear the little
river winds
Over its shining pebbles to the
sea,
The fair moon seeks its limpid
stream and finds
A mirror for her radiant
purity.

The Butterfly

Arakida Moritake
(1472-1549)

Where the soft drifts lie
Of fallen blossoms, dying,
Did one flutter now,
From earth to its own brown
bough?
Ah, no! 'twas a butterfly,
Like fragile blossom flying!

The Fallen Maple-Leaves

Chomei

The scattered maple-leaves are
blown
From wooded hill and mountain-side,
And in a rich confusion thrown,
Mass in the valley far and
wide.
Hushed is the little streamlet's
tone
By the red splendor on its
tide.

Nipponese Culture Has Long Tradition

Mirrors, Arms, Jewels, and Woven Cloth Known in 'Age of Gods'

NATURE HELPED INNATE ART

Nurtured in a land possessing such wonderful scenic charm it is natural that the Japanese nation should have innate artistic taste. Even when the people were in an otherwise primitive state, they decorated their cloths and household utensils, and even then displayed great taste in the industrial arts. But the advance of Japanese art was due to the adoption of a new plan by taking the best of foreign art and making good its deficiencies.

According to tradition the Japanese people in the so-called "Age of the Gods" had already built magnificent houses, woven cloth, used precious stones for their personal decoration, and had discovered the art of drawing and tempering swords, spears, and bells, and making mirrors.

Two thousand years ago they opened communication with China and imported silk goods figured with dragons and other textile fabrics, swords, copper mirrors, and other articles. This is clearly mentioned in Chinese histories. Thereafter, when the Chosenese peninsula was annexed, the civilization of the continent was more freely introduced, and Japan herself hastened to open communication with the countries that existed in the southern part of China at that time as well as to engage technical experts.

Buddhism Introduced

In the middle of the 6th century, when Buddhism was introduced from Kudara, one of the countries in the Chosenese peninsula, the arts related to the religion accompanied it, and greatly affected the advancement of the fine arts in Japan. At the time of the Empress Suiko, about the same period, were produced exquisite paintings, buildings, and sculptures, and magnificent towers and temples were erected, a copper image of Buddha was cast and fine embroideries were worked bearing the image of Buddha, and remains of that period are still found in the Horyuji and other old temples in the Yamato Province. The first tower built in Horyuji was burnt down in 670 A.D., and the present building was re-erected some forty years after, but it shows the architectural art of the time. The towers in the Hokiji and the Horyuji are said to be the oldest buildings in Japan.

With the removal of the Imperial capital to Nara in 710 A.D. commenced the "Nara Era," in which arts and crafts attained great perfection. In this era Buddhism flourished greatly, and many temples and images were erected. Several magnificent towers were erected to decorate the capital, and a new style in art as regards painting and sculpture made its appearance. The architectural remains of the era still existing are the tower of the Yakushiji, the temples of the Shin-Yakushiji, and the Toshodaiji, while vast numbers of images still remain.

Daibutsu

The Daibutsu of the Todaiji is a copper image of sitting posture with a height of over 53 feet, which was placed in a temple having a height of 156 feet, a length of 390 feet from east to west, and a breadth of 170 feet from north to south. This temple was burnt down and the present one was erected some years after, and though the second is somewhat smaller than the first, it is claimed to be the largest wooden building in the world. Many specimens of the artistic work of the era exist in the Imperial Treasury of the Shosoin in Nara.

When the Emperor Kwammu had transferred the capital to the present Kyoto in 794 A.D., the state of society had gradually altered and artistic tastes had greatly changed. In place of the designs characteristically Chinese and copied from the article imported, a new era had arisen in which national idiosyncrasies had expressed themselves.

The continuance of peace led to an increase in luxury at the Court, and the majority of the officials built themselves magnificent residences. Buddhism prospered, and many towers were built. Here two great changes are apparent. Famous sculptors arose and new plans were adopted in executing the countenance of the images.

The Hoshoji temple erected by Michinaga Fujiwara, who indulged in extreme extravagance, at the time contained the most sumptuous specimens of the fine arts of the period, its decoration being exceedingly beautiful, its style refined, while it was adorned internally with the finest mural paintings. It is extremely regrettable that the Hoshoji and other palaces, temples, and residences were burnt down so that none of them now exists with the exception of the Hoodo, in the Byodoin, from which one can obtain some idea of the artistic merit of the period.

In the latter part of the 14th century, Yoshimitsu Ashikaga built a sumptuous palace in Kyoto, the Kinkakuji—Golden Pavillion—in the Rokonji, Yoshimasa Ashikaga a Shogun, imitating the Kinkakuji, erected the Ginkakuji—Silver Pavillion—at Higashiyama near Kyoto. He was extremely extravagant, and Chinese wares were largely imported. Thereafter, the country was in a state of great disturbance, wars continuing for over a hundred years, and the fine arts declined.

The Dragon-Fly

Chiyo
(Written after the death of her little son)

How far, I wonder, did he stray,
Chasing the burnished dragon-fly today?

From the 5th Art Exhibition of the Education Ministry. Sculpture by Tadashi Miyoshi.

MONEY CONDITIONS IN SOUTH SURVEYED

Local People Were Pitted Against Whites in Investments; Chinese Were in Between

Analyzing the economic structure of the southern regions according to the nationality of investors concerned, it is revealed that its nucleus is formed by three factors, namely, the local inhabitants, Chinese merchants and Europeans and Americans, points out Yuji Sekine, Chief of the Investigation Department of the Southern Development Bank, in a contribution to the Nippon Kogyo, in which the financial conditions in connection with the currency problem in the southern regions, are surveyed.

Mr. Sekine's article in brief follows:

"Reviewing the inner phases of the economic relations among the three factors we find local inhabitants pitted against the Europeans and Americans, and Chinese merchants taking an intermediary position between the two. And although the economic structure of the southern regions is organized on the foundation of natives and natural resources obtainable there, it is the upper stratum of European and American capitalism that has hitherto exploited these natural resources for many years.

"Thanks to the climatic advantage, there are innumerable tropical products to be found in the southern regions in addition to the abundant mineral resources. Moreover, manpower is anything but scarce in these regions. The fact is, however, local industries worthy of name have been confined to the production of sugar, tin and rubber. All this is due essentially to the fact that these areas have been economically and politically controlled by the European and American colonizers.

Enemy Investments

"How much, then, have the European and American capitalists invested in the Japanese-occupied areas in the South Seas? It is felt that their investments total approximately $12,000,000,000 or $13,000,000,000. Of the total sum approximately $2,300,000,000 invested in the Philippines, $1,700,000,000, which represents domestic funds, has been invested mostly in land and immovable property, and the balance in commercial, industrial and banking enterprises. Speaking of America exclusively, it is suspected that it has invested in the Philippines to the extent of $250,000,000 or approximately 25 per cent of its total investments in Greater East Asia. Next to America in the amount of investments stand China, Britain, Spain and Japan in the order named.

"In the East Indies, the financial influence of the Europeans and Americans is different. Due to the comparative freedom of commerce under the not so strict administration of the Dutch, there is a conglomeration of peoples there. It nevertheless deserves notice that the investments by the Dutch amount to a large figure, especially in farming.

Currency in South

"As for currency in the southern regions, French Indo-China is circulating currency based on piasters, Thailand on bahts, the East Indies on guilders, the Philippines on pesos, former British Malaya and Borneo on Strait dollars and Burma on rupees. Formerly these currencies had close relations with those of their home countries. With these relations totally cut off following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there came into being the influential Japanese Army scrips.

"In Malaya the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan opened their branch offices in March, and four Chinese banks were allowed to reopen their branch offices in April. At the same time, popular financing organs, similar in nature to pawnbrokers, resumed their trade. In the Philippines, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan opened their branch offices in January, and in the East Indies the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan and the Mitsui Bank reopened their offices in May together with the Chinese Merchants' Bank and the Batavia Bank.

"It is interesting to note that the monetary transactions among these banks are centered on the Japanese Army scrips and that these scrips are treasured by local inhabitants by reason of the financial influence of our country and of the designation of currency given in the traditional forms of currency in the areas concerned, such as guilders, pesos and rupees.

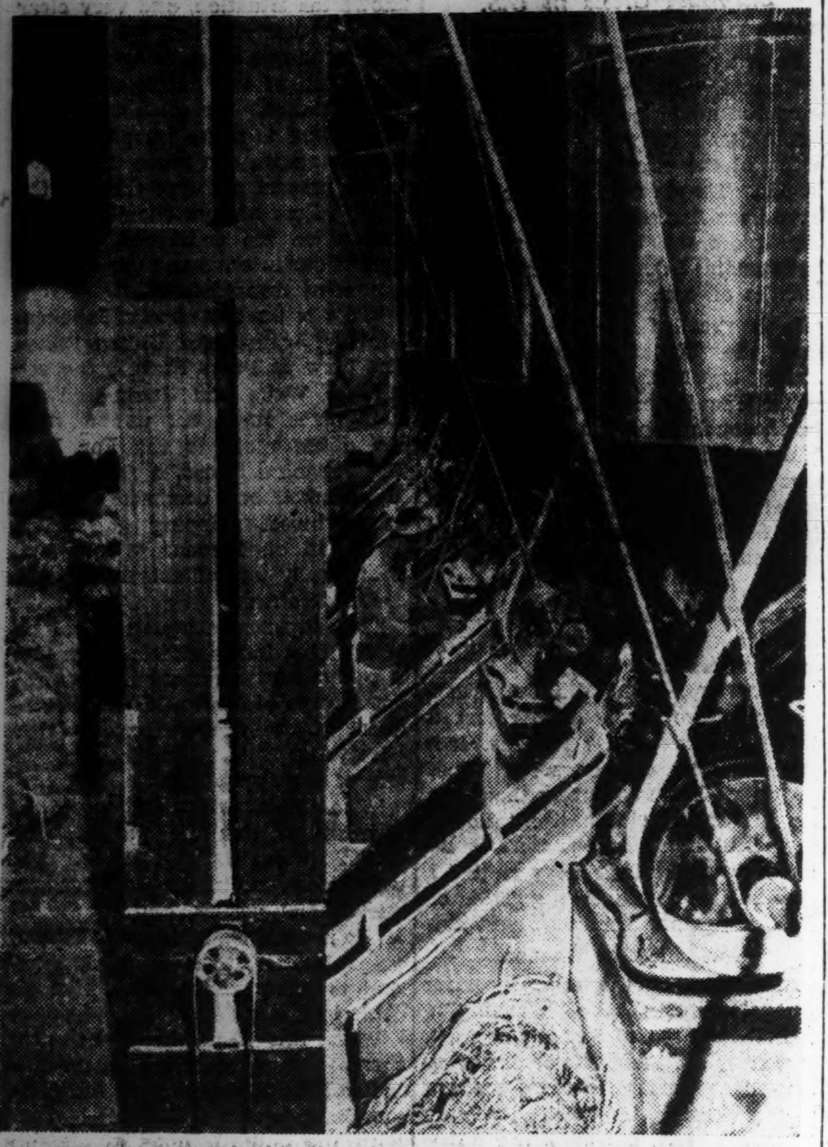
"Now we wish to add that the Southern Development Bank has been brought into being with the noble mission of financing the various parties engaged in the positive construction of an utopia in the southern areas."

Bill Clearings

October 30
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	262,597	123,515
Balance	38,019	20,302

From Harvest to Polish Rice



Harvesting by no means is the end of the story of rice. It must be hulled and polished to suit the palate of the Japanese accustomed to that kind of fare for thousands of years. Dieticians advocate the eating of unpolished rice and, in fact, many insist on rice polished in such a way that the highly nutritious sporophyte forming a corner of the grain is not rubbed off.

SPOTS WAX STRONG ON QUIET EXCHANGE

With Long-Terms in Recess For Deliveries, Floor Lacks Animation

The Tokyo Stock Exchange lacked any scene of activity yesterday due to the absence of the long-term session which closed for deliveries of August-bidden wares.

In the short-term section, prices closed irregular, whereas a sharp gain of ¥1.60 was registered by Kokura Steel Iron Works.

The spot market was remarkably strong. Nichida Steel leapt up ¥.300 and its new ¥5.00 at one bound in response to the news of its capital increase. Simultaneously Miyada Iron Works and its new rose ¥2.50 each, Kokura Steel Works, new ¥2.40, Kanegafuchi Industrial ¥2.00, Tokyo Mechanic Industrial ¥1.50, and Kojima Iron Works ¥1.00.

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	121.6	2.1	0.9	121.5
N. Y. K., old	111.5	2.0	1.0	111.5
Do. new	94.9	6.3	4.9	95.4
Kanebo Spinning	....	150.0	149.4	149.6
Do. new	94.7	5.2	4.3	94.6
Teikoku Rayon, new	81.8	1.9	1.6	....
Osaka Stock, new	65.7	5.8	4.8	65.0
Japan Steel Tube	74.9	5.0	4.0	74.1
Japan Oil	79.5	9.9	8.3	78.4
S. M. R.	74.3	4.3	4.2	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	95.2	5.4	4.3	94.5
Hokkaido Coal	77.6	7.8	6.9	76.9
Toyo Rayon, new	63.9	4.4	3.9	64.0
Hitachi Iron Works	92.6	3.0	2.0	92.4
Kokura Iron Works	56.0	8.0	6.0	56.9
Japan Beer, new	60.6	0.7	58.1	58.9
Nichiro Fishery	81.7	2.0	1.7	81.8
Japan Fishery, new	48.9	8.9	8.8	48.8
Japan Sugar, new	76.4	6.4	5.9	75.9
Ensuiko Sugar	67.3	8.3	7.3	67.3
Japan Mining	57.3	7.4	7.0	57.0
Manchou Ind.	58.0	8.6	8.0	58.3

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 6)

going now the equivalent or more than the whole year's output of the American shipyards will be at the bottom of the sea even if the program is fully realized.

"With the ships that are being sunk faster than they can be built there go down the precious cargoes and the even more precious lives of the crews. We have, therefore, no ground for any such complacent feeling as the White House wishes to lead the people to have, and it is our imperative duty to cast aside all complacency over the shipping problem.

"We are not solving it, and we are not even easing it. The problem is getting the better of us."

Mr. Lippmann concluded his article with this terse remark "the plight of the merchant fleet is so serious that we cannot rest content until we set out to deal with it in a spirit like that of Dunkirk, where anything floated was put to work."

Such is the shipping situation that faces the United States. The Washington authorities are likely to reiterate that American shipyards are producing vessels much faster than Axis submarines are sinking them. But this has been eloquently denied by Walter Lippmann.

With Walter Lippmann, we say:

"The Axis Powers are effectively enforcing the blockade of America."

KEN KAWADA

October 30

PLANS FORMULATED FOR MALAY BUDGET

Program Aims at Further Speeding of Construction Work In Peninsula and Sumatra

With the aim of further speeding construction work in Malaya, and especially in Sumatra, the Japanese Military Administration has formulated basic plans governing the budget for the coming fiscal year, reports Domei from Shonan.

The plans as projected by the Japanese authorities stress the following points:

1. The plans cover the entire next fiscal year.

2. The plans include a budget to aid Japanese residents who have returned to engage in industrial and economic activities.

3. The plans provide for currency stabilization as well as taxation on entertainments and luxuries, besides issuance of lottery tickets.

In mapping out the plans, the following points are said to have been taken into consideration:

1. Priority in expenditures to be given to the construction in Sumatra, which abounds in strategic materials.

2. Self-sufficiency of the military forces on the spot, assurance of defense material resources and realization of exportation to Japan of these strategic materials at the earliest date.

3. Facilities for social welfare to be established.

4. Development and restoration of industries and the establishment of economic self-sufficiency.

5. Development and restoration of civil engineering works, communication, transportation and traffic.

6. Strengthening of economic power.

7. Security of taxable resources and establishment of sound finance.

8. Curtailment of administrative expenditures and promotion of efficiency.

It was further learned that officials concerned will gather for a five-day conference beginning November 4, to formulate budgetary plans.

Chungking Finance Hard-Up

C.P.S.

CANTON, October 29.—The "Finance Ministry" of the Chungking regime is resorting to the desperate measure of forcing the people under its domination to purchase further issues of public bonds, according to information reaching here from Chungking.

Yang Gets New Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 29.—The National Government has announced the appointment of Yang Wei-cheng as Administrative Vice-Minister of Education.

WORKINGS REVEALED OF TOBACCO TRUST

British-American Co. Bribed Old Chinese Regime to Monopolize Trade in China

How the British-American Tobacco Trust spread its harmful tentacles over China and other parts of Asia and gradually came to monopolize the tobacco industry throughout China, thus holding the Chinese masses under economic subjugation as revealed by the Chugai was reproduced on this page in Thursday morning's edition. The Chugai gives further revelations on the vicious working methods of this economic arm of the Anglo-American nations.

The British-American Tobacco Trust, a British company with its head office in London, recently had the majority of its shares taken over by American capitalists, with the result that at present the British hold only about 40 per cent of the shares. The Trust, whose present capital amounts to £36,000,000 earned a net profit of £4,865,441 in 1940.

The Trust once offered a part of its capital for public subscription, but this offer turned out to be only nominal, for the Trust retained in its hands ¥52,323,600 out of the Chi Tung Company's capital of ¥52,325,000 and 183,401,000 Chinese dollars out of the capital of the British-American Tobacco Company (China) Ltd. of 215,000,000 dollars. A feature of the British-American Trust was the independence of management from capital. As a rule shareholders were not allowed to participate in the management of the Trust.

Just Employes

As in general no man can become a director or auditor of American or British firms without owning at least one share in the company, such men come to be just employes of the firms and have therefore no proprietorial rights. This was the case with the British-American Tobacco Trust too, for appointments to or dismissals from the management of the Chi Tung Tobacco Company, the Lopato Sons Company or other organizations belonging to the Trust were made by the plutocratic Will's or the Dukes.

What was responsible for the remarkable development of the British-American Tobacco Trust? The answer is very simple. Firstly, the Trust bribed high officials of the old Chinese regime and jointly connived to exclude all competition from others. When the Chiang Kai-shek regime was still at Nanking, the finance authorities, favoring the British-American Trust, exerted the heaviest possible pressure on all other tobacco companies in the country. In fact they had gone to the extent of prohibiting the starting of any tobacco company with more than five tobacco rolling machines.

Secondly, the Trust produced only tobaccos of excellent quality and marketed them at comparatively low prices, the low prices being possible due to the enormous capital and up-to-date equipment at the disposal of the Trust. Special kinds of cigarettes were produced for different regions, the quality depending upon the particular tastes and demands of each region. In this way the Trust captured the markets of China and other countries of East Asia.

Sales Also Controlled

The sales side of the industry was also well controlled by the Trust. Thousands of selling agents were employed by the company and their efforts succeeded in practically monopolizing the tobacco market of the country for the Trust.

After the outbreak of the China Affair, the Trust suffered various difficulties and inconveniences due to the control exercised on the transportation of goods from one part of the country to another. However, the Trust managed to successfully protect its interest by extending its sales system. A new sales agency was established in Shanghai and finally the services of a Japanese corporation named the Showa Kumiai was employed to facilitate the sales of the company's products in Shanghai and other coastal regions.

The economic position of the British-American Tobacco Trust in China remained practically unaffected till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The onset of the war placed the company under an entirely changed position and it was compelled to undergo a fundamental change in its organization and business policy in order to meet the new situation.

China Insurance Body Formed

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 29.—Aiming at affording protection to the interests of all insured people and at keeping a close supervision over speculative manipulations of the insurance companies in Shanghai, an insurance supervisory bureau of the Ministry of Industry was inaugurated here.

MORE BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

Brought Up to Be Fisherman, Nobuteru Mori Became One of Country's Greatest Industrialists —Brought on Age of Aluminum

It was in March 1940 that the late Nobuteru Mori, pioneer in the manufacture of domestic aluminum, passed away so suddenly as president of the Japanese Electric Industries, Ltd. leaving behind him the greatest achievements ascribable to any businessman in recent years. He was 58 years of age when he died.

Reviewing the work accomplished by Mr. Mori, who deserves a place in biographies of self-made men, as a luminary of Japan's industry which has taken such big strides especially since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, Shigeru Watabe writes in a recent issue of the Economic Magazine substantially as follows:

The career of Mr. Mori as a businessman started with the production of potassium chlorate in the Japan Iodine Co., the predecessor of the Japan Electric Industries, Ltd.

Preparations Long

Before dwelling on his business career, it will be necessary to mention the long period of preparations he had gone through.

Mr. Mori was brought up, as he often told his friends, as a fisherman in a corner of Boso Peninsula located to the east of Tokyo across the Tokyo Bay. One day, on seeing seaweeds left unheeded on the seashore, he took it into his head to manufacture iodine from it by way of utilizing waste products.

In due course he was able to enlist the cooperation of Saburosuke Suzuki, senior, who saw in Mori an enterpriser of great promise, and iodine-making was industrialized in the name of the Boso Aquatic Products Co. Soon afterward the first European War broke out.

In those days products of chemical industry were being imported from abroad, but the war made it no longer possible to rely on import for either raw materials or finished products to the great distress of the entire industry of Japan. At this time his company rendered great service to the cause of our industry through production of heavy chemicals of various description, as well as calcium chloride and crude iodine, which brought him great profits at one time. However, with the conclusion of the World War, the enterprise received a fatal blow and he forked out all that he had earned and was brought back to where he started from.

Sets Up Power Plant

About that time, Mr. Mori and Saburosuke Suzuki embarked on electric power generation on the upper reaches of the Chikuma River by establishing the Toshin Electric Power Co. The object of the company was to produce potassium chlorate from calcium chloride by electrolysis, and Mr. Mori took charge of the construction of the power plant and subsequently the management of the works.

Potassium chlorate is one of the main materials for the production of matches, whose annual export amounted at that time to ¥30,000,000. They turned their attention, therefore, to the production of this chemical, but when the power plant was constructed, the works put in operation and the product commenced to be placed on the market, a great obstacle rose in their way.

The Match Trust organized by Ivar Kreuger of Sweden, taking advantage of the exhaustion of the belligerent countries by the Great War, was then successful in taking over the match industries of all Western countries. The match industry of our country could not escape the pressure brought to bear on it by this powerful organization, with the result that the Toshin Electric Power Co. had to close down its plant soon after the commencement of its business.

Shows Stamina

Nothing daunted by this misfortune, however, the late Nobuteru Mori set his hand to electric power generation by resuscitating the Toshin Electric Power Co. From his past experience in the construction of several generating plants, he realized that the electric industry of Japan was no more than an imitation of that of foreign countries, which entailed large construction expenses, whereas, he thought, if home-made machines were installed in power plants the construction expenses would be much smaller, which would decidedly be to the interest of his country.

With this end in view, Mr. Mori built several big power plants installing therein only those machines which were designed and constructed by the Japanese. Although at that time various criticisms were directed against him for his new departure, it cannot be denied that it paved the way for the subsequent development of the machinery industry of our country, not to speak of the electric industry.

Thus Nobuteru Mori made himself an electric enterpriser of note through his success in the construction of a large number of generating plants of his own design.

Over-Supply of Power

In due course, however, a reactionary period set in in hydro-electric industry.

It so happened that while Mr. Mori was devoting himself to power generation on this mountain or that, many people began to set about the same enterprise because of the good profits it offered, and the industry in consequence went on expanding. This led to an over-supply of electric power. Mori therefore felt that utilization of electric power was now more important in the interests of the country than the development of power resources to which he had been devoting his whole energy.

With a seat in the House of Representatives at that time, he was well aware of the destitute condition under which farmers had been laboring. With a view, therefore, to both promotion of the welfare of rural villages and utilization of surplus electric power, he formed an idea of producing domestic manures by means of electricity, thereby not only preventing the importation of expensive fertilizers from abroad, but making it possible to export them in due course. Thus it was that the Showa Fertilizer Co. emerged.

Builds Up Enterprise

Mori had under his management a firm named the Japan Iodine Co. Up to the first year of Showa (1926), its capital was ¥1,000,000, of which ¥500,000 was paid up. In a corner of the Boso Peninsula, this company had been engaging in the preparation of seaweeds, but the business was none too prosperous. With this company as the foundation, Mori started his electro-chemical industry.

The market for the products of the company, including potassium of chlorate, sulphate of potash, potassium ferrocyanide and various other kinds of chemicals rapidly expanded, they even finding their way into foreign countries from where they used to be imported before. Thus the business of the company made phenomenal developments year after year until in 1934 its capital was increased to ¥12,000,000, simultaneously with the change of the company's designation to the Japan Electric Industries, Ltd.

Brings on Aluminum Age

Encouraged by his great success, Mori embarked on the manufacture of aluminum, which had never been produced in our country before. By virtue of special process of manufacture which he had invented, he was again crowned with brilliant success in his attempt in this field of industry, which not only served to bring on an age of aluminum in the country but was instrumental in giving birth to an age of new scientific industry. The contributions rendered by the company, particularly since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, have been nothing short of splendid.

As a man, though somewhat gruff at first glance, the late Nobuteru Mori was full of humor and kindness. He was ready to assist any of his seniors and friends who were in difficulty, as well as his juniors, not only financially but in all other possible ways.

He simply thrived on hard work. In his later years he was aglow with patriotic sentiments and was a staunch advocate for the strengthening of the national defense industry and the southward expansion policy.

Many deeply regret that he passed away comparatively so young, and that so abruptly, before seeing the brilliant victories won by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, which would have enabled him ultimately to fulfil his life-long aspiration for southerly advance and development of southern resources had he lived a little longer.

Pao Back in Nanking

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 29.—General Pao Wen-yueh, Minister of War, and General Fu Shuang-ying, Chief of Staff of the Military Organization and Training Administration, who were recently delegated by the Military Commission to inspect and "pacify" the officers and men of the re-organized Second Army Corps in North Kiangsu, have returned to the capital to report the results of their inspection to the central authorities.

Chen Exhorts Students

C.P.S.

CANTON, October 29.—Chen Chun-pu, chief of the Organization Department of the Central Kuo-min-tang, stressed the importance of President Wang Ching-wei's peace movement to the rejuvenation of China and to the defense of East Asia to the students of the Ming Sung Memorial School here.

IDLE FIBER GOODS WILL BE BOUGHT UP

Commerce Ministry Plans to Make Best Use of Products Originally Meant for Export

With the object of making the best use of the fiber goods now idly stocked in Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe on account of the handicap in their exportation, the Foreign Trade Control Association and the Vital Materials Management Corporation are scheduled to buy up these goods according to a program recently mapped out. With this in view their representatives and officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry besought the hearty cooperation of the parties hitherto engaged in this line of foreign trade in the course of a joint meeting held at the Kokumin Kaikan, Osaka on October 28, reports Domei.

The officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry explained their plan and released the outline of their schedule in connection with the disposal of fiber goods to the following effect:

1. The fiber goods under consideration include those held by banks by guaranteeing drafts and also those belonging to enemy assets. Such goods as are yet remaining to be bought by administrators of enemy assets shall be first bought up by them and then by the Vital Materials Management Corporation.

To Investigate Prices

2. A committee formed under the Commerce and Industry Ministry for the determination of the purchasing prices of the fiber goods (cost of production or suppliers' prices) shall conduct investigations of the prices and terms of deliveries of classified goods after taking in expert opinion.

3. The fiber goods bought up by the Vital Materials Management Corporation shall be placed under its control in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) The Vital Materials Management Corporation shall make contracts with the export adjusting agencies for those goods previously bought up by the latter by November 20 and shall take complete deliveries by November 30, and shall arrange for these goods to be bought up by the export adjusting agencies for disposal by the end of next February.

(b) The export adjusting agencies shall, on behalf of the Vital Materials Management Corporation, accept applications to be sent in by the parties hitherto engaged in export of fiber goods, for sale of their idle stocks by November 30, and shall also enter into contract with the Vital Materials Management Corporation so as to complete deliveries by the end of next February.

Domei adds that similar negotiations will be made among the parties concerned on October 29 and 30 for disposal of sundry goods at the office of the Silk and Rayon Export Development Company.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	121.50	— 0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.40	+ 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	94.60	— 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

Corruption in Chungking

C.P.S.

CANTON, October 29.—Indicative of the corruption prevailing in Chungking's officialdom and of the helplessness of the Chungking regime in preventing briberies and other irregularities despite repeated orders threatening severe punishment, a huge embezzlement case was reported recently when Cheng Kwang-yuan, an acting director of a salt field in the southwest under the control of Chungking's Salt Administration, decamped with over $500,000, representing all salt tax collections to be sent to the central authorities, on July 31 last.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1942

Poor Prospects of the British Counter-Offensive in Egypt

The Egyptian front which has been in a state of inaction since July has suddenly begun to show much activity. Starting with the aerial combat of October 20, the Allies have launched a large-scale offensive against the Axis forces.

When, on July 1, the Axis forces closed in upon El Alamein, it appeared as though the fighting in Egypt would soon end in their sweeping victory. After long and difficult marches and fighting in the desert, the Axis forces succeeded in advancing to points within a short distance—only a little over 100 kilometers—of the Nile Delta. On July 3, the Axis Powers issued the famous joint proclamation supporting independence for Egypt and pledging respect for its sovereignty. This proclamation deepened the impression that the advance of Marshal Rommel's forces into the heart of Egypt was imminent.

In fact, it appeared unlikely that the British forces in their sorry state at the time could arrest the vigorous onslaught of Marshal Rommel's army. The British Eighth Army, which had been defeated by Marshal Rommel's forces, had to leave in the latter's hands 50,000 prisoners, a large number of tanks and practically all war materials in its possession. It was generally believed at the time that it would be impossible for the British Command to rally the defeated troops and strengthen the defense of the Nile Valley even with reinforcements from Palestine and Syria. On the other hand, Marshal Rommel got possession of large quantities of oil, provisions, etc. through the occupation of Tobruk, thereby more than compensating for inconveniences of various kinds which his forces had suffered during their march over long distances.

Before embarking on a decisive offensive, however, it was necessary for the Axis forces to take measures to safeguard long lines of communication and supply, replenish the supply of war materials and secure reinforcements. El Alamein was very strongly defended because it was the British Eighth Army's last base and the last outpost for the defense of Egypt. As a matter of fact, Lieut.-General Harold Alexander, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Middle East, had mobilized all available armed force to strengthen its defense. In such circumstances, the Axis Powers naturally concluded that the occupation of this key position would involve some heavy sacrifices on their part. It is small wonder, therefore, that they thought fit to take the above-mentioned precautionary measures before launching a decisive offensive.

In the meantime, the situation in the Mediterranean has become pronouncedly favorable for the Axis, for the German air force at Crete has been reinforced, the coast of Libya and Egypt has been occupied by the Axis forces, and Alexandria, the base of the British Mediterranean Squadron, now lies open to air attacks from the Axis side. The Axis position in the Mediterranean, which had grown remarkably favorable since the occupation of Crete island by the Germans, has been rendered even more favorable with the progress of the war situation in Libya and Egypt, with the result that Britain has gradually lost the command of the Mediterranean. The splendid results achieved by the Axis forces on the sea and in the air in the battle of Pantelleria in the middle of June and in the battle fought in the Western Mediterranean in the middle of August bear eloquent testimony to the above-mentioned change in the Mediterranean situation. The Axis air force has also subjected Malta island to incessant heavy bombings and inflicted such extensive damage that the island has lost much of its strategic importance. Up to July 7, it is said, Malta island had been bombed 2,700 times. The very heavy damage inflicted by the Axis on this island can easily be gathered from the statement attributed to General Hugh Lloyd, of the British Air Force, that it has practically lost its position as Britain's air base. The increasing impotence of Malta from the strategical point of view has of necessity enhanced the security of the Axis route of transport from Italy to North Africa, while, on the contrary, Britain's Gibraltar route has been completely cut off by the Axis naval and air forces. Such being the case, whereas the Axis Powers enjoyed much facility in the matter of replenishing their war supplies during the period of the suspension of actual fighting following July, the British forces experienced serious disadvantages in the same direction.

However, the Allied troops have striven to consolidate their position in Egypt by the utilization of the route via the Cape of Good Hope and by the construction of an overland route of transport across Africa. Whereas the Cape of Good Hope route is now exposed to a serious menace in consequence of the command of the Indian Ocean by the Japanese Navy, the route which goes from Capetown to Cairo and the one connecting Duala in French Equatorial Africa and the coast of the Red Sea are playing no mean part. It is difficult to ascertain to what extent both the Allied troops and war materials have been replenished through these routes, but it is obviously no easy task for the British Eighth Army to make up the losses which it has suffered in Libya and Egypt. Besides, it is generally believed that the strength and equipment of the British Ninth Army, said to be mustered in the Nile Valley, are far inferior to those of the Eighth Army which suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Marshal Rommel's army. Accordingly, it is difficult to believe that the strength and equipment of the entire Allied forces in Egypt are powerful enough to contend against the Axis forces.

The launching of the Allied counter-offensive in Egypt in spite of these obvious disadvantages can be explained only on the ground of their eagerness to cover up, as best they can, the weakness which they have betrayed in failing to develop a second front in the European Continent. It is true that the present Allied make-shift campaign is on a scale larger than the landing operations which they staged unsuccessfully at St. Nazaire and at Dieppe, but it is plain that it stands no chance of success. Seeing that the command of the Mediterranean has passed into Axis hands and that the Axis forces are actually within a short distance of the Nile Delta and the Nile Valley, nobody will seriously believe that there is any possibility of the Allied position in Egypt being improved at all.

Inspiration Came From Within

It seems to be the general impression among foreigners that it was the West who, with the touch of a magic wand, suddenly roused Japan from the sleep of centuries. The real cause of our awakening, however, came from within. Our national consciousness had already begun to stir when, in the year 1853, Commodore Perry reached our shores, and had waited but for that event to inaugurate a universal movement toward renationalization.

Three separate schools of thought united to cause the regeneration of Japan. The first taught her to inquire; the second, to act; the third, for what to act. All were tiny streams at their outset, finding their source in the solitary souls of thinkers who nursed them always under censure, often in banishment. They even coursed from within the prison walls and trickled from the scaffold. They were almost hidden beneath the rank vegetation of conventionalism until the moment when they united to leap in cataracts of patriotic zeal inundating the whole nation. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

October 31, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Foreign diplomatic circles in London claimed today that the Soviet Union has asked Britain to declare war against Finland, Hungary and Rumania since Moscow has considered it psychologically important to end the situation in which Britain remains at peace with three enemies of the Soviets. The British Cabinet reportedly is considering the Soviet request.

* * *

The United States Navy Department announced today that the 1,193-ton United States destroyer Reuben James was sunk yesterday while convoying west of Iceland.

* * *

In cooperation with the Peace Preservation Corps in North China, the Furukawa, Udaka, Tanoura and other Japanese units trapped about 5,000 Chinese Reds in the area in and around Luanhsien, Fengjun, Tsunhwa, Yutien and Tsienan, bases of guerrillas in northwestern Hopeh Province, and are now steadily tightening the ring around Chinese Communist troops.

* * *

The British authorities in China yesterday issued a final advice to the British residents living in areas under Japanese occupation to the effect that those residents, especially women and children, should effect their withdrawal from China.

* * *

Charles A. Lindberg, addressing a rally of the America First Committee, today declared that the nation has been led by President Roosevelt by subterfuge "along the road to war."

* * *

That he will exert himself to the utmost for the enhancement of economic and political relations between this country and French Indo-China was pledged by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, special envoy to French Indo-China, as he left for his new post this afternoon from Kobe.

CHUNGKING'S FIGHTING POWER CRUSHED BY JAPANESE FORCES

Chiang Loses More Than 5,000,000 Men During Five Years of Military Operations

(From the Toa)

Part I

The China Affair has entered its sixth year, and there is still no knowing when it will come to an end, although we have dealt a severe blow upon the Chungking forces during the last five years by positive military operations. The losses inflicted upon the enemy during this period are:

Bodies of enemy soldiers left in various battle-fields—2,201,804.

Arms captured—600,000.

Enemy's total casualties—about 5,000,000.

It is evident that with such heavy losses the Chungking regime's military and political power has dwindled a great deal, but it is now frantically endeavoring to restore its resisting power speedily, devoting its entire man-power and natural resources to this end and relying heavily upon Anglo-American financial and military assistance. Economically, it is making frantic efforts to develop remote interior sections of its territory and to reconstruct its industry. Militarily, with American support, it is hurrying up its preparations for aerial guerrilla warfare against our country with the object of attracting as many Japanese troops as possible to the Continent so as to facilitate Anglo-American operations in the Pacific Ocean.

Chungking believes its continued resistance will turn the tide of war in the Allies' favor. Thus it has become essential that the Chungking regime should be destroyed as soon as possible. To this end we must fully inform ourselves of its actual military power.

Chiang's Military Power

It is necessary to review the Chungking regime's military power at the beginning of the China Affair and the process of its development before we try to analyze its present position. When the Nanking Government was established and the northern expedition had been practically terminated, Chiang Kai-shek concentrated on the strengthening of his forces and the unification of the country. First of all, he improved the Central Military Academy and the Whangpoo Military Academy, improved the training of the forces under his direct control, reorganizing them into a highly modernized military organization, and at the same time established close relations with the financial magnates of Chekiang Province in order to strengthen the economic organization of its regime as well as its military power.

Instils Anti-Japanism

On the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, he implanted anti-Japanese spirit in the minds of the Chinese masses, intending thereby to accomplish the unification of China. The result was a speedy rise of his influence. Then he set about unifying the Chinese military forces. In 1934 he crushed the Communist force which was the greatest anti-Chiang force, at Zuikin in Kiangsi Province, thereby acquiring absolute supremacy. With his military control markedly strengthened, he succeeded in subjugating one after another the irregulars in Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechwan Provinces. In 1936 he brought the military forces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces under his control.

In the meantime, he organized the provincial troops and absorbed them into the central force. The number of these military divisions increased from 12 in 1935 to 23 in 1937 and to 25 just before the start of the China Affair. Confronted with the necessity of speedily increasing his military preparations following a rapid aggravation of the anti-Japanese feelings after the Sian incident which occurred at the end of 1936, Chiang decided to start the nationalization of all the Chinese forces and a military reorganization movement toward the close of the year, with a view to unifying them under his control.

The China Affair broke out while the military reorganization was still under way, but his efforts in this direction for the previous several years bore fruit, the Chinese forces having been strengthened following the outbreak of the China Affair. In fact, his plan to set up a dictatorship was almost consolidated by this time. It is difficult to estimate accurately the strength of the enemy forces at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair. It was estimated at somewhere between 2,250,000 and 2,300,000. Though General Ho Ying-chin, in the course of his broadcast made at that time, stated that China then had 300 divisions, with an aggregate strength of 5,000,000, Woodhead asserted that the Chinese forces in 1937 were 2,379,070 strong, comprising:

Troops under the direct control of Chiang	1,676,120
Kwangtung troops	123,900
Kwangsi forces	36,650
Provincial defense forces	542,300
Total strength	2,378,970

With the Communist forces and the native forces in the various districts added to the above total strength, the grand total would reach 3,300,000 to 3,400,000.

As for the air force, it is understood that the Central Army of China possessed 10 brigades and 31 squadrons and had 850 warplanes just prior to the start of the China Affair. Numerically but not qualitatively the Chinese military forces constituted one of the largest armies in the world. It was indeed nothing but the Chinese people's over-reliance on their military power which was only numerically strong and their erroneous estimation of Japan's real fighting power that fanned up their anti-Japanese feelings into the China Affair.

Power Declines

Though the total decrement of the Chungking military power since the start of the China Affair is put at 1,000,000 by some and at 6,000,000 by others, the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters issued on July 4, 1941 gave the probable total loss suffered by the enemy during the previous four years as 3,800,000 or 540 divisions, which, on the basis of the probable average annual loss of about 1,000,000, amounts to 5,000,000.

After our military operations in the Wuhan District, the war turned into guerrilla warfare and appeared as if it had become a protracted war. The enemy's fighting spirit had been strong up to 1940. It attempted a counter-attack in April and in the summer, and then during the fall and winter, but every time it was repulsed with great losses. The 1940 Chinese year book in English gave the estimated enemy's loss for the year 1940 alone at 1,791,835, as follows:—

		Percentages against 3,000,000
Bodies left in various battlefields	423,984	14.13
Prisoners	*47,852	1.59
Wounded	*420,000	14.00
Fled	*300,000	10.00
Others (illness, etc.)	*600,000	20.00
Total	1,791,835	59—72

* Presumed number.

After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our forces started a march on Chungking in parallel with their attack on Hongkong and operations in the South. As a result of our cutting off of the Burma Route, the enemy is understood to have lost about $70,050,000 worth of munitions and war materials intended for Chungking during the period from April last year till May this year. Our further operations since the middle of May (known as Chekiang-Kiangsi operations), in which the enemy's food supply bases and air bases were destroyed, inflicted a fatal blow on the Chungking forces.

The total loss inflicted by May, 1942 on the enemy during the last five years as made public by the Imperial Headquarters includes 2,338,000 dead bodies left by the enemy, 632,600 arms captured (guns, machine-guns and rifles). The captured arms are presumed not to be less than the amount necessary to supply 200 divisions. At any rate, the data show how heavy the blow dealt upon the Chungking Regime for the last five years has been.

Present Position of Army

It is said that despite the heavy loss of man-power suffered by the Chungking Regime since the start of the China Affair it still has 3,000,000 men, the number equal to or more than that of the enemy troops at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair. It is learned that on the outbreak of the Affair, Chiang started the adjustment and strengthening of the Regime's preparedness primarily through the inclusion of the provincial forces throughout the country in the national army, military training of the masses and enlargement of the conscription system. Let us see how the Chinese masses have been trained for the war.

The Chungking regime has given to the masses, including students, farmers and girls military training ostensibly for the purpose of educating them in citizenship, and after the training, sent them to the front. This is the reason for the appearance of student forces and women soldiers. At the same time, the general masses were armed and trained for and organized as guerrilla corps, and a local defense corps was organized in every rural community and militias were formed throughout the country. By the so-called guerrilla corps is meant this organization of these native forces which, according to General Ho Ying-chen, were 20,000,000 strong as of July, this year.

Besides, various training stations were established in Chungking. According to the announcement of the Central Training Station dated June 9, 1942, there are now 419 training stations in Chungking, and as many as 315,013 youths will be trained this year, according to the current year's plan.

In parallel with this training system, a conscription system has been enforced. It consists in enlisting all able-bodied citizens aged 18—45. As a measure to prevent evasion of conscription, various steps have been taken—through-going investigation of the youths, restriction of travel, strict enforcement of punishments applicable to evaders, etc. But tendency for the masses to evade enlistment, which is being intensified on account of defective laws and regulations concerning conscription and the prevalence of bribery to the officials in charge of conscription and officials of provincial governments. To remedy this situation, the Chungking regime has made the punishments a great deal severer, holding every house-head or the employer responsible in case any of his family members or employees should evade conscription, that is, making him pay a fine varying from 1,000 to 10,000 yuans, besides giving a reward to a man who has reported a case of evasion. It is reported that the Chungking Defense Supreme Committee which met on July 15 decided on the enforcement of a new law for compulsory training of 2,000,000 men each year.

According to the 1940 year-book in English, 1,716,000 men were mobilized in 1940, the data connected with the mobilization being as follows:—

Presumed total population	422,748,000
Presumed number of men subject to conscription	52,320,000
Number of men already trained	3,910,000
Provincial defense corps	1,510,000
Number of reserves	3,300,000
Number of men to be mobilized per year	1,716,000

The replenishment of the military strength seems to have been fairly successful in spite of the considerable difficulty to be overcome, but heavy continued losses having been great, the training of new soldiers has not been sufficient. It is said that the actual strength of the Central Army is 70 per cent to 80 per cent of the scheduled strength and that of each of the Provincial Army only 50 per cent to 60 per cent. Last year's announcement of the Chungking War Department gave the average per division strength of its army as 7,000 men which is 70 per cent of the planned strength force.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Shipping Crisis in U.S.

To the Editor:

Recently the United States proudly announced that four aircraft carriers have been launched for Uncle Sam's navy since the outbreak of the current conflict in the Pacific. These carriers, it is obvious, have been floated to relieve the serious losses the United States navy has sustained during the past eleven months of war.

It is recalled in this connection that the United States, through bitter experiences its navy had undergone in naval battles in the Pacific, such as off the Solomons and Midway Islands, recently decided to scrap its carefully formulated naval expansion plan to build a large fleet of aircraft-carriers rather than battleships as was formerly mapped out.

In addition, the Roosevelt administration decided to convert a large number of merchantmen into aircraft-carriers. Why did the Washington authorities have to resort to such expensive plans? The answer is obvious. The warmongers in Washington wished to impress their people in general that a tremendously huge fleet of aircraft-carriers is being built up for their navy so that it may be able to launch a gigantic offensive against America's enemies.

Not Effective Weapon

In disclosing the aircraft-carrier expansion plan, the Washington authorities stressed that the aircraft-carrier is the most effective weapon in modern warfare to carry the war to the enemy's territory. Contrary to expectations, however, the American people questioned the feasibility of America's launching offensives against a distant enemy even with aircraft-carriers, for when they glanced over the world map they saw that the once invincible navy of the United States has no base available west of Hawaii.

What was worse, the triangle defense line, linking Dutch Harbor, Pearl Harbor, and the Panama Canal, which Uncle Sam trusted as his impregnable ramparts, stands face to face with the mounting menace. The only prop of this defense network that still remains intact is the Panama Canal; the two others having been seriously damaged by Japanese aerial bombings last December and last June, respectively.

The advance defense posts, west of the triangle defense line, have been ruined by Japanese attacks. At the outset of open hostilities in the Pacific, the Wake and Guam Islands which served to link the American mainland with East Asia by air fell into Japanese hands, while Attu and Kiska Islands which constitute the end of the banana shaped Aleutian Islands were captured by Japanese Forces in their subsequent assaults on American bases.

Blockade of U.S.

The situation as it stands now is more than serious for American security. Recognizing this peril Walter Lippman warned the Washington authorities in an article entitled "The Blockade of America." He declared:

"It is clear to everyone who knows the situation, and very clear indeed to our enemies, that our critical weakness is no longer in the production of war materials but in transportation. We are able to raise armies and to make weapons much faster than we can move them, and in the present phase of the war the whole effort of our enemies is, so far as we are concerned, directed against our internal and our external system of transportation.

"This is the net effect of Japanese strategy against the United States. The blow at Pearl Harbor, the seizure of Wake and Guam and the Philippines have cut us off from the direct route to the Far East. The Japanese threat to Australia is in all likelihood designed to force us to invest shipping and naval power in an immensely long and strategically unprofitable line of sea communications.

"The Japanese conquest of the oil of the East Indies affects us in that it compels us to carry oil across the vast spaces of the Pacific. The conquest of the rubber terriotry is a paralyzing blow at our internal system of transportation.

"The anti-American strategy of the Germans is, for the present, also aimed at our transportation. The submarine war in the Caribbean, in our coastal waters, and in the Atlantic is designed not only to destroy ships, but also to slow up shipping, and to terrorize the seamen of the American republics."

With this fear always haunting them, the Washington authorities indiscriminately converted American merchantmen into aircraft carriers with the childish hope of accomplishing three objectives; namely, frightening America's enemies into inaction and neutral countries into its fold and bolstering its people at large. While there is no evidence that shows Uncle Sam has achieved anything along these lines, he is feeling a pinch of shipping shortage even in coastal transportation.

You remember that as early as the first part of 1941, Oil Dictator Harold Ickes clamourously warned the people on America's eastern seaboard of the imminent shortage of fuel oil. It is absurd that the United States which produces more than sixty per cent of the world's oil output should run short of petroleum. What was really lacking in the United States was not oil but transportation means, especially tankers, freighters, and transports.

Rubber Shortage

Subsequently, the Japanese Forces ousted Anglo-American interests from the East Indies and Malaya, thereby cutting them off from the supply of rubber and oil. As a result of rubber shortage, the automobiles and trucks, which were Uncle Sam's pride, could not run as fast and as often as they used to in the land of machine civilization. All these shortcomings of America's war efforts come close to paralyzing Uncle Sam's transportation by rail, truck, inland waterways and air.

Uncle Sam's headache, however, continued to worsen as impediments to his defense expansion plan increased week after week and month after month. Take, for instance, the figure of America's shipping loss in the Atlantic for the first six months of this year. According to the minimum estimate by the New York Times, the United States lost 322 vessels aggregating 2,503,500 tons in the Atlantic, west longitude 20 degrees west. The following month-by-month losses were confirmed by the Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission:

	Ships	Total in Tons
January	17	127,500
February	26	264,000
March	60	450,000
April	43	455,000
May	92	690,000
June	69	517,000

These figures, mind you, do not include America's shipping losses either in that part of the Atlantic which is not mentioned and in the vast expanse of the Pacific. Also, Uncle Sam's seacraft sunk and battered since last June far outnumber previous losses. No wonder Walter Lippmann again gave out a serious warning to the American public as well as the Washington authorities of the seriousness of America's shipping situation.

He said:

"The grim truth is that American ships are being sunk faster than they are being built; that almost certainly the German submarines are coming into action faster then we are sinking them; that while the need for shipping is increasing in order to supply our outposts, and our main war fronts in the Pacific, in the Middle East, in Russia and in Great Britain, the supply of available ships is diminishing. If any one, then, allows himself to become assured or to believe that the shipping problem is being eased, that it is not critically serious and of decisive importance on the outcome and length of the war, he is not facing the facts."

Heavy Losses

Blasting the official propaganda circulated by President Roosevelt and other warmongers Mr. Lippman continued:

"The shipping problem cannot be solved merely by building ships, and it is a very dangerous error to think that we can build more ships than the Axis can sink. As things are

(Continued on Page 5)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

Two Hokuseido Books

JAPANESE FAIRY TALES. Collection of charming folklore of Japan. Written by Sazanami Iwaya. 176 Pages. ¥1.50.

STORIES OF JAPANESE ETHICS. Contains illuminating historical events and episodes which reveal the living spirit of the Japanese people. Translation by Junichi Natori. 117 Pages. ¥1.20.

Two new books have appeared upon the literary horizon—Iwaya's "Japanese Fairy Tales," and Natori's "Stories of Japanese Ethics." Short, easy, readable, they are unmistakably written for foreign consumption. In a brief, surface survey, they attempt to acquaint the foreign reader not only with some idea of that which constitutes the psychology of the Japanese people but something of their age-old traditions, their famous men of history, and their charming folklore.

Both books are tinged with a touch of a literary-ish style of writing, which, on the whole, adds a charming flavor of staid quaintness to the general earnestness of tone. They are both frank, and sincere in their efforts to achieve their objectives—the one a simple, unblemished retelling of children's fairy tales, the other a clear, unadulterated picture of Japan's tradition-old ethics.

Iwaya's "Japanese Fairy Tales" is a selection from the re-edited edition of a book first translated from the Japanese by the Tsuda and Hannah and published in 1914. With the English edition long out of print, the Hokuseido Press not only bought the copyright in 1938 but completely re-edited the translation work, readapting and modernizing the previous work. The most recent publication gives a selection of the most popular and the best-beloved of the folklores.

Retains Uniqueness

The style is reminiscent of that employed in the writing of English fairy tales. Although it lacks the romantic touch of the "Prince meets Princess" theme, which so often characterizes the fairy tales of foreign countries, it nonetheless retains a unique, charming fancifulness which has a touch of the dignified and a touch of the bizarre. Despite the translation, which so frequently destroys the very quality which lends that work its rare enchantment, it manages to reserve most of that quaint, fairy tale-ish phantasy which permeates the original Japanese versions.

The pace of the stories, for fairy tales, may be a little flurried, possibly from a tendency toward over-condensation. It may benefit by a touch more of that subtle, dream-like quality. That the tales retain much of their original charm is a high tribute to the author's arduous efforts. As a work depicting the realm of Japanese fairy tales, the book has a high and enlightening value, and to those who have not as yet acquainted themselves with the rich field of Japan's centuries-old folklore, it will prove a captivating and illuminating experience.

"Stories of Japanese Ethics" is a short, concise resume of tales, personality sketches, and anecdotes compiled by Junichi Natori. Its contents are adapted from books used in national schools, and attempt to introduce to the readers "the living spirit of Japanese ethics" which lies deeply imbedded in the thoughts, the lives, and the souls of the Japanese people.

Insight into Psychology

The book is, indeed, a fleeting picture, a brief insight into that which constitutes the psychology of the Japanese people. In a calm, impartial manner it gives a summary of incidents in the lives of famous men to illustrate some quality which characterizes the ethical ideology of the Japanese people.

The style is simple, sincere, and unaffected. The author does not try for pedantic ostentation. There is a deep, unfaltering frankness and sincerity which underlies the utter simplicity of style. There is no mistaking the author's earnestness or his honesty; it permeates through his entire composition.

Although it has a tendency to be slightly over-condensed, it loses nothing through condensation. If anything, as a brief compilation of examples to illustrate the composite character of the Japanese people, it may gain more in that, through condensation, it achieves its objective.

To the foreign reader, this book will prove a novel and an illuminating work. It will give him an insight into the character of the Japanese people, and enable him to understand their complex psychology. Not only as an interesting sketch of famous people and famous incidents, but more for its great, educational value, this book is highly recommended. It will prove well-worth its two hours' reading.

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,432 dated October 21, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushinbu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: Observation of India's Racial Movement, and Restless India.